密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE FOREIGN COMMERCE BODIES AND CHINESE OPINION

RECENTLY when the American Congress passed a new immigration law the various Japanese chambers of commerce in the United States passed resolutions condemning the law and protesting against its enforcement. These protests probably will continue until the matter is definitely settled one way or another. On May 5 the Chinese Citizens' Association in Tokyo met and passed a strong resolution protesting against Japan's exclusion of Chinese and declaring that China expects the same consideration from Japan that Japan is demanding of America. A few years ago when Secretary Hughes was making a strong protest against the actions of the Netherlands government in excluding American oil companies from operation in the Dutch East Indies the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in New York not only passed strong resolutions of protest against Secretary Hughes' action but published a well written pamphlet giving their side of the argument and sent copies of this pamphlet to all of the members of the American Congress. Three years ago when the American Congress enacted a high protective tariff striking especially at several important British products, the British chambers of commerce both in America and in Great Britain made strong protests and even went to the extent of sending a delegation from Manchester to Washington to have personal interviews with members of Congress arguing for a change in the tariff.

IN general these protests of commercial bodies against legislation in the various countries, which they considered detrimental to their interests have been helpful in the determination of public sentiment not only in America but elsewhere. At the present time the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines is conducting the strongest possible propaganda in Washington on the subject of Philippine Independence and there is no question but what their work has been of great value in enabling Congress to understand the Philippine situation. No one has ever suggested that there was anything unfriendly in the efforts of these commercial bodies. As a matter of fact their efforts have been welcomed by liberal minded persons everywhere since these resolutions pro and con the various questions under considera ion have been exceedingly helpful in the formulation of intelligent public opinion. It is only in China apparently that resolutions by foreign chambers of commerce are not desirable because of the fear that they may "create bad feeling." In the *Japan Advertiser* for instance we read a dispatch from the Shanghai correspondent of that paper stat-

ing in effect that the "*foreigners have of course done their share in creating bad feeling (in China). The resolutions passed by the various Chambers of Commerce condemning China for everything, important and unimportant, that has happened; the threat of these mercantile bodies that they would be backed up by gunboats and armies which did not materialize; the constant call for armed intervention in China, has put up the back of the Chinese. They are moving about now with a chip on the shoulder, waiting to see who is going to kill a good market to get some little revenge.*"

AND a few days after the copy of the *Japan Advertiser* containing this dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent had reached Shanghai there came the news from Foochow stating that bandits had murdered another American citizen, Mr. Jay Dinsmore of Seattle and had captured Mr. A. G. MacKay an Australian along with two or three Chinese assistants including Mr. Paul Lee, a Yale graduate, and were holding themfor ransom. And a few days earlier another dispatch from Canton had stated that Mr. Hin Wong, a well known Chinese journalist and also an American returned student, had been arrested by the Canton military authorities and that a secret military tribunal was threatening to banish Mr. Wong from his home and family and source of livelihood for a period of ten years merely because this journalist had had sufficient courage to send out reports exposing the rottenness of the military regime in South China.

WE hold no brief for the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai and Hankow and Tientsin and Peking, nor for the Chinese chambers of commerce and bankers' associations in Shanghai and Hankow and Tientsin and Peking who have been passing resolutions of protest against the military despotism which is almost solely responsible for the political chaos of this country. The chambers of commerce native and foreign are not always accurate in their judgments; sometimes their actions are taken without sufficient investigation and consideration of the general situation, but on the whole we affirm most emphatically that the actions of these commercial bodies are helpful not only in China but abroad. And we also assert just as emphatically that nothing unfriendly toward the Chinese people can be read into the actions of these commercial bodies. One of the foreign ministers in Peking recently made the statement that the various resolutions passed by the foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai on the subject of the trade-mark law passed by the Chinese Parliament had been most helpful not only in informing the legations in Peking of the real import of the law but also in stimulating the Chinese to the greatest possible effort in the direction of efficiency in putting the new law into effect. Since these resolutions were sent both by mail and cable to the home commercial bodies they also had an important effect in informing the merchants and manufacturers abroad of the expert opinion of foreign merchants in China regarding the real situation.

THERE are some Chinese of course who resent the actions of the foreign chambers of commerce just as they resent the actions of the Chinese chambers of commerce, but this does not mean necessarily that the chambers of commerce are wrong. Most probably it proves that the chambers of commerce are on the right track. Secretary Hughes in an unofficial letter on the China situation published in the various newspapers in China last January made the statement,

"The utmost which we may hope to do is to bring the Chinese authorities to a realization of their responsibilities, and give such assistance (even though it should be against the will of certain elements in Chinese politics which hope to profit by a continuance of disorder and corruption) as will tend to stabilize the finances and the transportation services of the Chinese Government and thereby bring about conditions of order and security which may afford a less difficult set of conditions in which the Chinese people may develop an effective administration of their own."

THE recent action of the U. S. Congress in limiting the expenditure of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity to "educational and cultural purposes" is the latest and best expression of the American policy toward China. By preventing the militarists from getting their hands on this money there is doubtless considerable resentment in certain military circles, but without question there must be considerable gratification in Chinese educational circles for Congress has guaranteed as far as possible that the money *shall be used in the interests of the Chinese people.* The American commercial and missionary organizations in China without question had a considerable influence in directing this action of Congress as the transcript of the hearings before the committees of Congress shows. Certainly there was nothing unfriendly to China in this action: on the contrary it constituted the highest possible friendship for China since it strengthens the hands of those who are working against the military domination of this country. America and the other Powers are giving the China situation most serious consideration and policies are in the process of formation which are bound to have very great effects for good in this country. In the formation of these policies it is vital that the home governments and the home people be kept closely informed of the China situation from every possible source—and this naturally includes the chambers of commerce native and foreign for they represent the most important bodies of organized opinion in the land. And in making this statement we assert again that there is nothing unfriendly in this action—*except from the standpoint of certain elements in Chinese politics which hope to profit by a continuance of disorder and corruption*—to quote again from Secretary Hughes' letter.

TSING HUA COLLEGE GETS THE BOXER INDEMNITY?

ACCORDING to news reports from Peking evidently based upon advices from Washington, President Coolidge has decided to authorize the expenditure of the balance of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity amounting to approximately G. $6,000,000 for enlarging and improving Tsing Hua College at Peking. According to one of the reports, the President decided that since Tsing Hua College is a going concern and that it has in general lived up to the informal understanding of 1908 when the first portion of the Indemnity was returned it should receive the whole of the remaining fund. If the foregoing news reports are correct this will enable Tsing Hua to proceed with plans for enlargement which have been under consideration for some time and also to remedy condi-

tions which have been a source of criticism in the past. In a recent letter addressed to the American University Club of Shanghai dealing with the subject of improving Tsing Hua College, Dr. Y. S. Tsao, President of the School, advocated the following measures: (1) A Board of Trustees composed of the Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American Minister to safeguard the sinking fund. (2) A Board of Administration for the Indemnity Fund to be composed of the present Board of Directors with or without the addition of educational men or alumni representatives to have supervision over the method of awarding scholarships. (3) A Board of Control for the University consisting of Chinese educators, alumni representatives and others solely concerned with the development of Tsing Hua into a University. (4) The development of Tsing Hua into a University would permit the training of the students for special work in China so that the number of students sent to America would be limited and those sent of maturer age and training. (5) The development of a general educational policy. (6) Improvement of the quality of Tsing Hua students by supervision of the methods of selection in the provinces which would overcome the criticism recently made that the school is being packed with the sons of officials.

Shanghai University Women Hold Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the American Association of University Women met at Dr. A. W. Fearn's home on the afternoon of May 27. Reports submitted showed $400 had been paid out for scholarship and $150 for domestic science work to the American school, and Tls. 100 for Mission schools scholarship. The following officers were elected, Mrs. Carleton Lacy, president, and Mrs. Eveleth, secretary, still having one year more of their term to serve: vice-president, Miss Mary Frances Cross, treasurer, Miss Laura Lenhart; first director and chairman of hospitality committee, Mrs. N. F. Allman; second director, Miss Grace Yang; third director, Mrs. C. M. Drury; member of international relations committee, Mrs. J. B. Hipps. The club has 71 members resident in Shanghai: 11 from Wellesley; Smith 8; Mount Holyoke 8; University of California 8; Columbia 7; Syracuse 6; Toronto, Alfred, University of Illinois, Woman's Medical College and Boston University 3 each; and 2 each from University of Minnesota, Oberlin, University of Washington, Albion and University of Mississippi.

Other Views of Immigrant Exclusion

As we all know, Chinese emigrants to Japan have often been expelled and deported back to China by the Japanese government, says the Shanghai *Journal of Commerce*. Now, according to a report from the Chinese Guild at Kobe, the Japanese government has framed some very stringent and harsh rules, restricting the landing of Chinese immigrants in Japan, as if the Japanese could not rest in peace until they were able to prevent all Chinese from going to their island country. They don't mind violating our treaty rights, nor do they feel any scruple in transgressing all reasons. Their anti-Chinese legislation is much worse than the anti-Japanese measures adopted in the U. S. A.

Nevertheless, the Japanese are launching a gigantic propaganda with the aim of effecting a Sino-Japanese *rapprochement* and a Sino-Japanese economic alliance. They also hope to diminish or crush out our ill-feelings towards them. Ever since the Amended Immigration Act was passed by the U. S. Congress, the Japanese have been loudly preaching the doctrine of Pan-Asiaticism and the principle of Racial Equality, pointing out the narrow nationalism of the Americans, and claiming China as their sympathetic ally. But we Chinese are not deceived by their oral eloquence which entirely lacks sincerity. They have neither cancelled the 21 Demands, nor returned to us Port Arthur and Dairen, while to add another insult, they have created more rules for the harsh treatment of our fellow country-men who are unfortunate enough to wish to land at a Japanese port.

The *Sin Wan Pao* quotes the old adage "Do not do to others as you would not like others to do to you" as an appeal to Japanese conscience. It also reminds them of the unselfish help rendered them during the earthquake last September when all Chinese forgot their animosity against Japan.

Extra-Mural Chihli and the Mongolian Frontier

BY LAWRENCE MPEY

IT is extremely interesting to the competent observer to note how the character of China changes once the Great Wall is passed either at Kalgan, Tu Shih Kow or Jehol, and how the personality of the people themselves seems to have come under the influence of this change. It is true that this may be partly due to the sense of security real or imaginary, which one experiences within the Wall, and to the attitude of suspicion maintained by the Chinese whom one encounters even a few miles to the north of it, but this alone can scarcely be responsible for the alteration which one senses almost immediately, and which may fairly be said to be both physical and mental. The climate naturally has a great effect on the life of the country people through the agricultural changes which it necessitates, for while the soil south of the Great Wall produces the usual crops of millet, kaoliang, rye, etc. and shows but small indication of pasturage of animals of any kind, that north of Tu Shih Kow for instance grows oats in large quantities and affords abundant pasturage for the sheep, cattle and ponies which graze upon it in large numbers. Even the surface of the ground itself indicates the abrupt change, for the rocky valleys and hillsides of Northern Chihli yield to the rounded contours of the steppes which lead to Mongolia proper, and the earth changes from the brown loess which is so familiar to the dark, almost black, soil which is so reminiscent of that of many parts of Ireland. It is indeed possible that the constant and annoying use of argol for fuel can be obviated and a form of peat substituted, for the boggy appearance of many localities would seem to indicate conditions similar to those existent in other turf cutting and peat using countries. One would naturally wonder why this experiment had not been tried, but the answer probably lies in the decadent and semi-automatic natures of the peasantry, who have gradually fallen from the estate of those free Mongolian tribes, which at one time bade fair to conquer the whole world, to a poor and almost servile race which is slowly and sullenly yielding to the relentless pressure of Chinese settlers from the south. This may quite possibly be untrue of those inhabitants of Mongolia proper, who reside hundreds of li further to the north and west of Dolonor, but it certainly applies to those scattered nomads who line the fringe some twenty or thirty miles outside the Great Wall, and whose forefathers were the dependents of the great Khanate itself which ruled China as far south as the valley of the Yangtze.

Valuable Opportunities Going to Waste

It is a great pity that nothing is being done to afford these Mongols a better chance to develop their immense economic resources, which it is improbable that the Chinese themselves will exploit in any adequate manner, for they appear to be a friendly and peaceable people enough, who should make excellent neighbors to China on her northern frontiers if fairly treated and who would be decidedly useful as a buffer state to the Russian Soviet expansion which may threaten in the near future. It is regrettable if the Chinese do not recognise this fact in time, realising also that the peculiar forte of the Mongolian is in the tending and growth of large herds of cattle, sheep or horses, in which the Chinese are not particularly interested, although a large supply of the same is necessary to them. The climate lends itself to these pastoral pursuits, and the intensive agriculture to which the natives from the south of the Great Wall are accustomed cannot but be severely hampered by the bitterness of the winter, which freezes the ground for a period of from five to six months in the year, the temperature even in May being little above the freezing point after nine o'clock at night. It is true that vast opportunities are afforded for the growth of oats and the cutting of hay, but for even these to reach their maximum output some scheme of irrigation would be necessary, and it is improbable that such will be forthcoming for many years yet. Except in the rainy season in June and July there is little surface water to supply the watercourses, the lakes are dried up in most cases although indicated as such on the map, while the shallow wells sunk by the natives at present yield only sufficient for their own immediate necessities. This could very easily be altered by the installation of water pumps worked by windmills, for there is an abundance of wind and a plentiful supply of water at depths varying from thirty to forty feet, but unfortunately there is little likelihood that any silver tongued orator or salesman will persuade the native into such a tampering with the intentions of Providence for many years to come, such is the attitude of "laissez faire" which permeates the country. If this difficulty could once be overcome there is no limit to the possible prosperity of the

Mongolian or Chinese farmer in these regions, provided that an unpaternal government did not immediately proceed to fleece him in overwhelming taxation, as is the case in only too many provinces in China at the present time. Of course if the authorities should try such a course they would be running a grave risk of secession, for the tendency of these people already is to lean towards the Mukden regime, and any undue pressure would probably throw them into the hands of the Chang Tso-lin faction. Of course it is impossible to predict for certain what would be the reaction here in the case of a civil war, but the population as a whole is decidedly pro-Chang Tso-lin and anti-Wu Pei-fu in its feelings, and the same is reported to be the attitude of the civil and military authorities in and around Dolonor. This is particularly interesting in view of the probability that any future move on the part of Mukden would be in this direction so as to force the pass at Kalgan and thereby flank Jehol and Peking, a strategic scheme which would become immediately possible if the three thousand odd soldiers in the area referred to should elect to throw in their lot with the attacking forces. In spite of the wonderful panoramic scenery on these steppes and the opportunities which it would seem to afford for the maneuvering of large armies and the use of cavalry, it may be doubted whether this would really prove to be the case, from the fact that in the dry season the water supply would prove to be somewhat inadequate for the needs of more than a few thousand men for any prolonged period, while in the rainy months the trails would be almost impassible for even the lightest artillery.

Settlers Improvident Lot

It must be remembered that this area, although it is an old battleground, was used as such by armies which travelled without such impedimenta as field artillery and ammunition wagons, their forces being confined to infantry and light cavalry, together with a certain number of camp followers and sutlers in all probability. The Chinese soldiers in this area at the present time do not appear to be of a very high quality and their equipment is correspondingly poor, and though this is also the case with the Mongol soldiers enlisted under the Chinese authority, they look a much better set up and disciplined force. It is a question as to how far these recognise the authority of Peking or Kalgan, for several of them on being questioned alleged that their orders in reality came from Mongolian sources. It is curious that there should be this difference that while Mongol soldiers are more intelligent than the Chinese, the Chinese farmers and settlers are equally superior to the Mongolians who formerly owned the land in these districts. These settlers from inside the Great Wall come from various provinces, but in the main from Chihli, Shansi and Shantung, and in the few years that they have been in occupation they have already erected houses and barns which are of a standard previously unknown up here and which are indeed better than the generality of those in use in China proper. But even at that the peasants and farmers are a careless and improvident lot, well content with whatever happens their way and with little forethought for the future of their land. A typical example is to be seen in the manner in which grass is cut and turned into hay without any effort at stacking it or protecting it from the rain, it being merely left lying about the farmyard for the herds of cattle to trampele on and spoil. When questioned on the subject of this wastage one farmer said to the writer, "Why worry, there is plenty more where that came from." In any case it would seem that the outlook of the countryside is bound to be entirely changed, for not only has the Chinese slowly and surely forced his way north and turned pastoral into arable land, but he has also taken over much of the horse and cattle selling industry in which the Mongolians used in the past to have almost a monopoly. In competition with these two there are also numerous Russians, who deal indifferently in hides, horses, cattle, butter and cheese, and although many of these cannot speak more than a few words of either language they seem to get along very well in the matter of business deals. The horse industry has been heavily hit of late by the establishment of a tax on the part of the Chinese on all the horses which cross the border from Mongolia proper, and the result has been not only to lessen the supply of all horses but to raise local prices to an absurd figure. Horses which one could well buy in Peking two or three years ago for sixty or eighty dollars are quoted here at one hundred to two hundred dollars, while a horse worth riding appears to fetch even three hundred or more. This does not apply to racing horses of course, for a pony which can be entered for such events may well fetch five hundred to a thousand dollars, rich Chinese who have prospered up here being very keen in their competition for a good mount. The position with regard to commerce does not appear to have altered very much of late years, for the Chinese have always been the shopkeepers in Dolonor and elsewhere, the opening of a motor service between Kalgan and that city merely serving to increase slightly the volume of trade and the variety of goods offered for sale. In spite of unsettled conditions in general, commerce seems to be fairly stable, and the writer noticed that the paper notes issued by the Dolonor Chamber of Commerce are accepted at par in the surrounding district, which is more than can be said for those of the authorities in Peking. Silver, both big and small, is acceptable also, but there are few coppers to be seen, these being quoted at two hundred and thirty-four to the dollar, the highest that the writer has met with up to now.

The taxation under the governmental regime seems to be very low, though there is no means of telling how much is extorted by local pressure to fill the provincial exchequer; but taking into account the comparative scarcity of soldiers and bandits, the lot of the resident in this area is not altogether an unhappy one when contrasted with that of those who live in some of the provinces to the south where politics play a more active part in life.

Written from the Mongolian Border May 1, 1924.

China's Policy Toward Russia

BY THOMAS LIN

THE unexpected break-up of the Sino-Russian negotiation has sent a thrilling chill through every heart which had cherished warm friendship for the Russians. The dictatorial tone of the "Three days' ultimatum" was so uncalled for, and the arrogant refusal even to consider the latest proposals of the Chinese government was such a contrast to the hitherto loud professions of friendship that we rub our eyes in utter bewilderment and wonder whether it is a weird dream we are going thru or whether we have just awakened from a dream into which we have been lured by a sweet lullaby. The sweet words of friendship and the arrogant and insolent attitude are so inconsistent and incompatible with each other that it is of the utmost importance to find out which exactly represents the true attitude of Russia toward China. The speaker is neither Pro nor Anti-Russian. As patriotic citizens of the Republic, it is our humble desire to find out, unprejudiced and impartially, the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so that, in formulating our policy toward Russia, we may be guided by an intelligent understanding of real facts and not lured on by deceptive visions.

In our search for the truth, there is no better guide than history, and scanning the history of Sino-Russian relations from the year 1650 down to the downfall of the Tzarist government, let us find whether Russia has ever been really friendly to China. It is true that she has often posed as our friend and sometimes even claimed to be our savior, but actions speak louder than words. Judging by her actions and not by her words, let us ask ourselves what has Russia done for us, or, more accurately, done to us in the past. First, we find that taking advantage of the Taiping Rebellion, she secured a foothold on the northern bank and the maritime regions of the Amur River. Then we find that taking advantage of the rebellions in Chinese Turkestan, she occupied Kuldja in Ili in 1871, and wrested from us, by the treaty of 1879, the western strip of that section, and an indemnity of 9,000,000 roubles. After the Sino-Japanese War, she posed as our friend and savior by forcing Japan to retrocede to us the Liaotung Peninsula, but before long she herself wrung from us important railway concessions in Manchuria, and later, even occupied Port Arthur and Dalny outright. Having stepped into Manchuria, she pursued a vigorous policy of economical exploitation thru the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway. When checked by Japan a few years later, she turned her eyes toward Outer Mongolia. Seizing the opportunity afforded by the civil turmoil following the Revolution of China, she concluded conventions with Mongolia and forced us to recognize its autonomy. In the face of all these facts, can we say that Russia has been a real friend to China, or are we constrained to believe that Russia, under the Tzarist government, always pursued a policy of territorial expansion and economical exploitation to her advantage and to our detriment?

What Is Soviet Feeling Toward China

Some, however, would tell us that a great change has taken place since the establishment of the Soviet government. Russia has prayed loudly at street corners and proclaimed with trumpets that her revolution is a revolution of mankind, without any distinction of race or nationality, being, in its nature, a struggle to liberate the oppressed from the oppressor. She has declared her intention to give up all her special rights and privileges in China, and to cancel all treaties concluded by the former Imperial Russian

government, and to make new ones strictly on a basis of reciprocity and equality. The declarations, particularly those officially announced in 1919 and 1920, won great favor from our people, especially from the student class, who thereby considered Russia as our only and true friend. It was for this reason that when the Soviet representatives arrived in China, they were welcomed everywhere, and when the negotiations were opened between Mr. Karakhan, the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Soviet government, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Director General of the Sino-Russian Commission, the people cherished ardent hope that their efforts would be crowned with success and speedily make it possible for these two great nations to join hands and embrace each other as true brothers. But, alas! our hopes vanished like clouds in the air. After the agreements were initialed, and while they were being carefully considered by the Chinese government, Mr. Karakhan sent a thunder bolt by demanding that this preliminary agreement must be approved within three days. Why this haste? What was there to justify the despatch of this ultimatum? Under those circumstances, how could the Chinese government, with any sense of dignity, accept the agreement under such humiliating conditions? Is this the kind of friendship to which we have been so ardently looking forward? Let us remember that the agreements between China and Russia are to be based upon the principles of reciprocity and equality, and are for the enhancement of their friendship. It is not a treaty imposed by the victor upon the vanquished. The three days' note was not only uncalled for, but it led us to think that Russia was trying to force upon China an agreement mainly advantageous to herself, and confirmed the belief that the imperialistic and unscrupulous Russia remained what she was before, in spite of her alluring, and, shall I say, deceiving professions of friendship?

Question of Mongolia

We ought to have every right to consider carefully the draft, especially those portions which touch the vital problems of our national honor and safety. The three points brought up by our government were all based upon the principles of reciprocity and equality, and are but for the protection of our own territorial integrity. Outer Mongolia is, and is recognized to be a part of China, and, thus, has no right to conclude treaties with foreign powers. Therefore, the request that the treaty between the Soviet government and Mongolia should be cancelled is but a natural and logical step which Soviet Russia should take. The station of Red troops at Urga undoubtedly infringes upon the territorial integrity of China, and it is therefore fitting and proper for China to ask for the unconditional withdrawal. Russia, however, disregarded the points entirely. And so far as we know, Comrade Alexei Vasilieff is now serving as the Soviet Envoy to the Mongolian government at Urga, and Mongolia has a representative at Moscow. We are all anxious to be friends with Russians, but friendship under such conditions, no patriotic Chinese can accept.

China Must Not Back Down

Since the Russian profession of friendship for China has not been found to be reliable, what then are the safeguards which must be adopted and the measures which must be taken vis-a-vis our policy toward Russia? First, for the sake of avoiding complications and safe-guarding our future interests, the government, in spite of the threatening telegrams of the turbulent militarists, the bombardments of radical students and self-seeking politicians, should maintain to the end the three points which we have brought forth, and insist that they be recognized either by an exchange of notes or thru the adoption of amendments to the preliminary agreement. Further negotiations with Russia should be suspended until these conditions are accepted. It is only thru the unwavering determination which has been displayed by our government that the present situation can be saved and the future properly guided. Secondly, in order to recover our loss in Outer Mongolia, certain military preparation should be undertaken. It must not be misunderstood that the speaker advocates war against Russia, we, the Chinese, are the most peace loving people in the world, and will never resort to arms unless we are forced to do so, and certainly not against Russia with whom we hope to restore the relation of cordial friendship. The proposed military preparation should have a double object. In the first place, according to the fifth article of the preliminary agreement, Russia is to evacuate Outer Mongolia after an agreement is reached in the formal conference. In case that happens, troops must be sent to Outer Mongolia to take the place of the Russian regiments. In the second place, it appears that the conference can not be satisfactorily carried out without the backing of a certain amount of military power. It is reported that the Soviet government has sent additional troops to the Chinese frontiers and is threatening to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway for the purpose of forcing China to yield to her wishes. If such reports are true, and Russia should revert to a policy of open intimidation and coercion, China, course, must not be caught entirely unprepared. Therefore, of no matter whether the Sino-Russian Conference succeeds or fails, it seems wise and necessary that immediate steps should be taken for necessary military preparation.

Chinese Solidarity Needed

Finally, let it be remembered that the Sino-Russian question can not be solved to our best advantage unless there is complete harmony and co-operation among us so that we can bring together the best talents of our country to present a united front. First, the leaders must forget themselves and their differences in the common effort for the country. Dr. Wellington Koo and Dr. C. T. Wang are both national leaders of recognized ability and deserved popularity. They have fought many a battle together in the diplomatic field, and we can confidently hope that they will continue to work in unreserved co-operation for the welfare of the country. Secondly, we hope that the military authorities will co-operate with the civil authorities; that men like General Feng Yu Hsang will pledge their unqualified support to those in charge of the negotiations and place themselves and their troops at the disposal of the country. In the third place, we hope that the people will co-operate with the government by giving their intelligent support, for, it is only through the help of an enlightened public opinion that the government is able to stand against the winds and storms now prevailing.

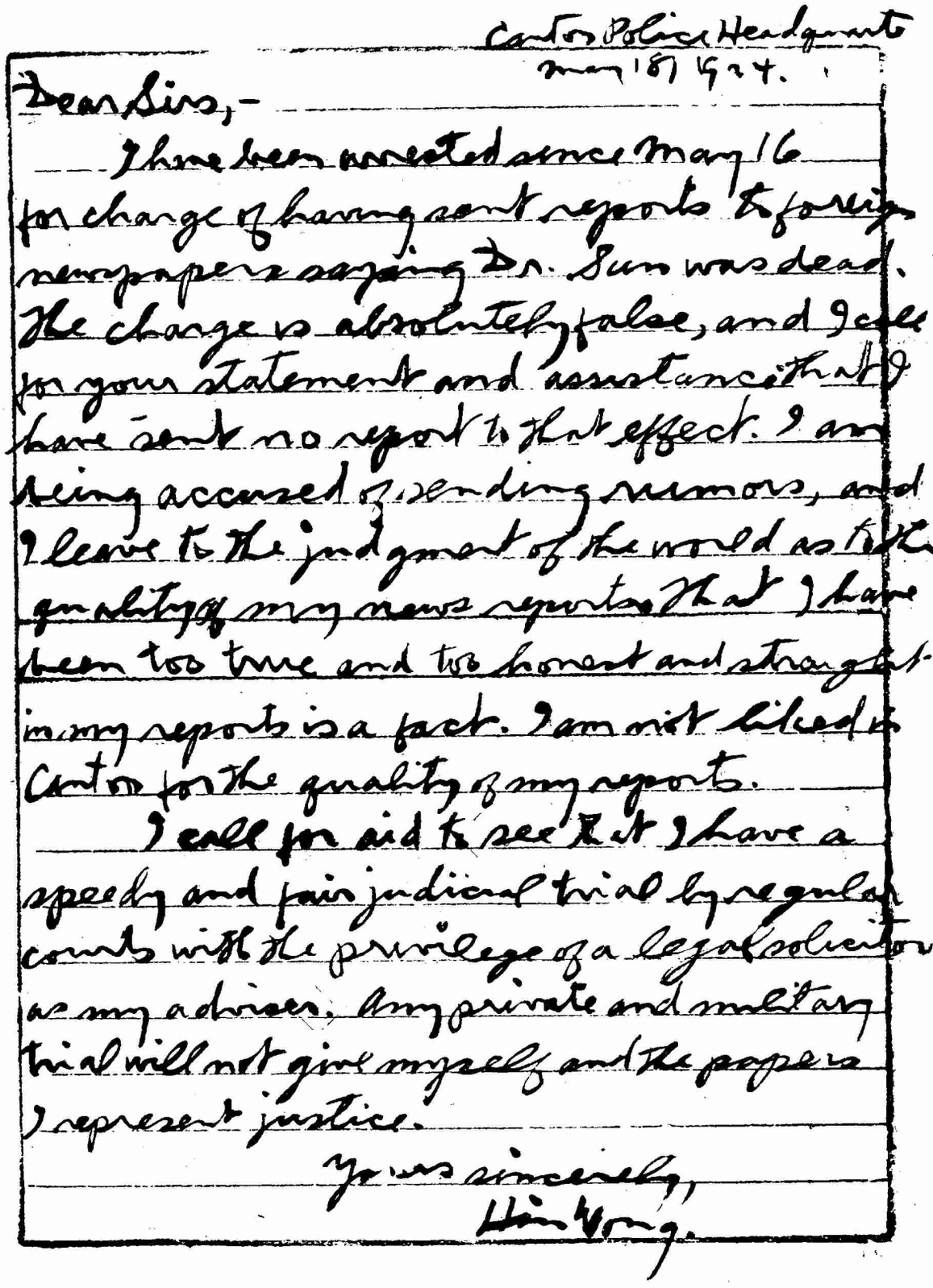
The Peking National Normal University, May 23, 1924.

Where Russian Refugees and American Capitalists Hope to Benefit Mutually

Morgan Palmer, for nearly 10 years connected with the China Salt Gabelle, and recently director of American Red Cross Russian Refugee Relief Work in China, has for the past few months been engaged in the uniquely interesting effort of trying to fit together the needs of both Russian refugees and the American capital invested in the Manchurian Development Company in the Sungari river valley, for the mutual benefit of all concerned. The advent in China of Russian refugees and their dire straits are well known. As to the Manchurian Development Company, it was established 10 years ago by L. S. Palen, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs and author of the book, Beasts, Men and Gods, with the financial assistance of Charles R. Crane, former minister to China, Willard Straight, former American consul and Legation secretary in China, and other Americans interested in Chinese development. Some 15,000 acres were secured in the fertile Sungari river valley 18 miles from Fu Chin-hsien, Kirin, about 25 miles from the Siberian frontier. A quarter of a million gold dollars were expended through an American and Danish staff in development work, but the war seriously affected the project, which for the past three or four years has been left to Chinese management, or rather mismanagement.

Morgan Palmer, having some shares in the Company visited it in 1917; and so when it was suggested that the Manchurian Development Company be used as a means of employing Russian refugees, Mr. Palmer immediately saw the mutual benefits which might be realized. With three Chinese assistants, he arrived on the estate last year just in time to collect the rent of the Chinese and Korean tenants, paid in grain, chiefly soya bean. About 100 tons of beans were collected and turned into oil for which there is a constant demand; and so most of the expenses till this year's harvest, were met. There were about a dozen Russians on the farm last winter but more were expected this spring, there being plenty of room as only about one-tenth of the land was under cultivation.

The estate is situated in beautiful country, pretty cold in winter but beautiful in the other seasons. Extremely fertile, abundant in game, and with the Sungari river as a highway in the warmer months of the year, the Development Company has great prospects of profit if properly managed. In winter, when there is not too much snow, motor cars run from Harbin. Otherwise, a cart trip of 11 days is required. It is believed that the Manuchurian Development Company is the only American agricultural enterprise in China, and its progress under Morgan Palmer is being watched with other interest besides the charitable impulse which the farm's success will satisfy as regards Russian refugees.



Canton Police Headquarters
May 18th 1924.

Dear Sirs,-

I have been arrested since May 16 for charge of having sent reports to foreign newspapers saying Dr. Sun was dead. The charge is absolutely false, and I call for your statement and assistance that I have sent no report to that effect. I am being accused of sending rumors, and I leave to the judgment of the world as to the quality of my news reports that I have been too true and too honest and straight in my reports is a fact. I am not liked in Canton for the quality of my reports.

I call for aid to see that I have a speedy and fair judicial trial by regular courts with the privilege of a legal solicitor as my adviser. Any private and military trial will not give myself and the papers I represent justice.

Yours sincerely,
Hin Wong.

The above photographed letter, and set in type herewith together with the letter from Hin Wong's brother-in-law, is the only news of our correspondent during the last week.

W. Turner, Esq., Canton, 19th May, 1924.
J. B. Powell, Esq.,
Shanghai.
Dear Sirs:

I am the brother-in-law of Mr. Hin Wong. The attached letter was handed to me by Mr. Wong in the prison of the Chief of Police.

When this letter was being despatched to you, I just received news from the Government that they will put Hin Wong in prison for 10 years.

His whole family are supported by him. Now he is not free, his family will be in a very serious condition so I beg to write you and ask for your mercy to try to find some way to help him out of his trouble.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) C. Y. Fung

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May 18, 1924.

Dear Sirs:

I have been arrested since May 16 for charge of having sent reports to foreign newspapers saying Dr. Sun was dead. The charge is absolutely false, and I call for your statement and assistance that I have sent no report to that effect. I am being accused of sending rumors, and I leave to the judgment of the world as to the quality of my news reports. That I have been too true and too honest and straight in my reports is a fact. I am not liked in Canton for the quality of my reports.

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Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) Hin Wong.

Mr. W. Turner, Reuter's
Mr. J. B. Powell, Review
Shanghai.

Cantonese Wearying of Sun Yat-Sen

BY CHARLES DAILEY

THERE have been no Presidential conventions in Canton, but if there had been the nomination of the Kuomingtang, or the People's Party, otherwise known as the Constitutional government of China, would have gone to Sun Yat-Sen. It is a case of Hobson's choice; there is no other standard-bearer. As for Peking and the misgovernment there, no one in Canton has any use for it. The star of Sun Yat-Sen has been setting for several years, but it is still some distance above the horizon and it will be a long time before Canton returns to the fold of China, and only after a complete house-cleaning in Peking.

But the fact remains that Sun Yat-Sen is losing much ground even in Canton itself and there are few Cantonese soldiers who rally to his flag. Returning to Canton after an interval of almost two years and a half I found the most progressive city in China in the hands of alien mercenaries, who were bent on getting out of it only what they could for their own gain; leeches living on the people and whom the people would eject if they only had the power. At the moment of the visit Sun Yat-Sen was ill and denying himself to callers. The Hong Kong papers published columns and the press correspondents there telegraphed long despatches abroad that he was dead and one newspaper devoted a page to a review of the stormy petrel of South China. Such a rumor existed in Canton, but it was palpably untrue.

Sun Not Dead, Just Thinking

On the very day this rumor was published I spent an hour or more with Sun Fo, the Mayor of Canton and son of the Constitutionalist leader who assured me that his father was not even ill but merely resting and thinking out a new plan to wrest the control of the country from the militarists. Also I spent some time with C. C. Wu, son of the late Wu Ting-Fang and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton republic, and with Foo Ping-Sheung, the superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwantung province. The next day I was with Eugene Chen, the chief of the propagandist bureau of Dr. Sun's organization, and also chief of the aviation bureau of the Constitutionalist army. There was a constant string of callers at the home of Dr. Sun, leaving their cards, but he was seeing no one. If he had been even seriously ill some if not all of these officials would have been at or near his bedside.

Many of the Cantonese hoped the rumor was true, for they are sick and tired of Sun Yat-Sen, who has been battling since 1911 and has got nowhere. He holds less territory today than for many months and in spite of the fact that his flag flies all over Canton there is one revolt after another against his edicts of taxation, which are eating up the profits of the merchants and others and business is at a very low ebb. The city is in control of the labor unions, which Dr. Sun has fostered almost to the point of bolshevism if not to the verge of communism. Prices are very high and the people are suffering under imposts that make many lines of business unprofitable.

For years the support of Dr. Sun came from the Cantonese overseas, notably in America, in the Philippines and in the Straits Settlements and Siam. These remittances have dwindled, and especially since the run-in with the foreign powers over the Customs revenues of Kwantung province. As a result of these circumstances the foreigners are in rather low esteem in Canton at the moment, although this is regarded as a passing phase, but possibly will recur in a new Customs controversy.

Virtually a Prisoner in Canton

From a military standpoint the fortunes of Sun Yat-Sen are at the lowest ebb in several years and it is because of this that some new and desperate move may be expected in the near future. Chen Chiung-Ming, the greatest enemy Dr. Sun has in Kwantung, holds all the province except in the immediate vicinity of Canton, in which it may be said that Dr. Sun is a virtual prisoner. There are two battle fronts, where every day or two an engagement is fought, brushes of comparatively minor importance, but magnified many times in the local press and in the outgoing despatches, and further amplified in Hong Kong, the clearing-house for rumors of Canton, bearing somewhat the same relation to Canton that Riga does to Moscow.

Chen Chiung-Ming is himself not in harmony with the Peking government, but co-operates with the agents of Wu Pei-Fu to a certain extent and only with the hope of regaining control of Canton. His own views of provincial autonomy are diametrically opposed to those of the Peking government and even if General Chen should return to Canton the rule of Peking would not be established there.

For some months General Chen has been sitting astride the Canton-Kowloon railway, through traffic on which has long been suspended. The employees are seven months in arrears of pay and current accounts are similarly delinquent. The bonded indebtedness is met by the Central government and so the foreign investors are not complaining, since their payments are more or less secured. Only a single telegraph wire is working between Canton and Hong Kong and this is often interrupted for days at a time. The foreign business houses on Shameen find it more expeditious to mail their cables to Hong Kong by the night boat and to receive replies the same way. The foreign Consuls make use of the wireless on the warships that are ever in the harbor.

Military Activities at Standstill

Facing the troops of Chen Chiung-Ming on the railway eastward of Canton are the Yunnanese mercenary troops who have been part of Sun's army for the last two years or so. For a time they were in control of Canton, but their ways were so bad that they were sent to the front, where they gain their living by seizing the railway revenues and by levying upon the populace. They do not get along with the Hunanese troops, also mercenaries, who are now in control of Canton and also hold the line to the westward, around Samshui, where every now and then there is a brush with the army of Chen Chiung Ming. What Kwantung troops there are left in Dr. Sun's army are attached to the armies on the two fronts.

As matters stand, with both sides lacking money, Sun Yat-Sen cannot advance, despite the frequent bombastic announcements to this effect, nor is Chen Chiung-Ming able to capture Canton, from which he has been ejected twice in the last two years. He remains with his best forces at his home city of Waichow, which city has been attacked several times by the forces of Sun Yat-Sen, but without success.

Sun Yat-Sen holds Canton solely through the employment of the mercenary Yunnanese and Hunanese, a sprinkling of Cantonese and some impressed coolies. As a power for the reunification of China he is at the moment a negative quality. His Foreign Minister, C. C. Wu, went recently to Mukden to try to form a coalition with Chang Tso-Lin for a combined attack upon Peking, aided also by the remnants of the Anfu party and other malcontents. It is generally understood that the Manchurian Tiger turned a deaf ear and Mr. Wu certainly was lacking in enthusiasm when I saw him. Chang Tso-Lin is eager to dispossess the Chihli faction now in control of Peking, but his plans appear to be to wait until next year, when he will be better prepared. Even then he possibly will make little use of Sun Yat-Sen, whose day seems passing.

Tablet in Memory of Sir Everard Fraser

Empire Day, May 24, was the occasion of the unveiling at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, of a tablet to the memory of the Late Sir Everard Fraser, who died in March 1922, after eleven years as Consul-General here. The tablet was placed in the Consulate lobby by members of the British consular service in China and the unveiling ceremony was conducted by Sidney Barton, C. M. G., present Consul-General. There were in attendance, besides Consular officials, a guard of honor from "A" Company, British S. V. C., army and navy officers and a number of Sir Everard's old friends.

The consular memorial reads:

In Memory of Sir Everard Duncan Home Fraser, K. C. M. G., Consul-General at Hankow 1901-1911 and at Shanghai 1911-1922, including the period of the Great War.—Died at his post on March 21, 1922, after 42 years' devoted service as a British Consular Officer in China. Erected by members of H. M. Consular Service in China.

Protecting the Health of Shanghai*

BY E. KILNER, M. R. S. I., M. S. I. A.

The writer has been engaged in public health work for 26 years, 21 of which have been spent in Shanghai. In the course of my work I have visited the Health Departments and seen the work at Hongkong, Singapore, San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, B. C., some of the London Boroughs, Manchester, Liverpool, Leads, Glasgow and many other large towns in Great Britain, but in none of them is the work so varied as it is in Shanghai. A certain amount of the work which is undertaken in other countries by the state, here in Shanghai has to be done by the Municipality. The work of the Health Department includes almost everything that one can mention. From your birth to your death you are attended to by the officers of this department. They see you are properly attended to at birth, watch you as a child, care for you as you grow, protect you throughout your life and then at last see that you are decently laid aside. The activities of the Department include the collection and disposal of refuse, collection of ordure, cleansing of houses, disinfection and disinfestation of premises and clothing, prevention of communicable disease, fly and mosquito reduction, inspection of food, water supplies and premises where food is prepared, provision of hospital accommodation, clinics, baths, cemeteries, crematoria, examination of pathological specimens and analysis of foods, drugs, etc. and a hundred and one other things one has not time to mention.

Foreign Staff

The foreign staff of the Health Department has been increased in recent years, to cope with the greater calls necessitated by the rapid growth of the Settlement. In addition to the C. of P. H., Dr. C. Noel Davis, there are 5 other medical men employed as Pathologists, and in charge of the Municipal Hospitals, V. D. Clinic, etc. In the Chemical Lab. there are two foreign Analyists and in the Dispensary one Pharmacist. In addition there are three other Assistants in the Laboratory. The Inspectorial Staff includes five Chief Inspectors, 22 Inspectors, 5 Sanitary Overseers and one Japanese Interpreter. On the Hospital Staff there are 6 matrons for the various hospitals, 44 nurses and 19 probationers, in addition to three other foreign men employed—at the Mental Ward and Isolation Hospital. The foreign staff numbers 122.

The Chinese staff figure at 838 these being foremen, coolies and others engaged in the removal of house refuse, disinfection work, cleansing of latrines, markets etc., rat trapping, mosquito reduction and fly prevention, employees at the Disinfection station, Slaughter House, and at the Hospitals and office, etc

Pathological Laboratory

This up-to-date laboratory is the eye of the department There the trained men examine the various specimens sent in by the local medical men. It is there where the "bugs" in one's blood and in our food are searched for, differentiated and counted. Thousands of specimens are examined annually. Vaccines and serums are made for local use and sent up country. The Pasteur Institute in connection with the Lab. is a boon to many, and where those unfortunate persons who have been bitten by dogs suspected of rabies may be treated and their lives saved. 87 persons were treated last year, of whom 25 were bitten by dogs proved to be rabid. The dog is not the only animal to fear, as three cats died of rabies last year. Dogs suspected of rabies should be sent to the Observation Kennels where they are kept until the dangerous period is over. And those bitten should come to the Lab. for treatment.

In connection with the Lab. there is a fine breeding plant for rabbits and guinea pigs. There are usally to be seen there about 400 rabbits and over 200 guinea pigs. These are also supplied to local medical men and up-country doctors.

Chemical Laboratory

Adjoining the Pathological Laboratory is the Chemical Lab. where chemical analysis of foods and drugs and water is done. This is where the unscrupulous dairyman is discovered,—the one who sells water at the price of milk, or removes the cream to obtain profit twice over, and the druggist who supplies sugar-coated mud as a cure-all for all the diseases the flesh is heir to. In conjunction with this Lab. is a Dispensary where medicines and concoctions are prepared for the hospitals and Municipal employees.

**This article was delivered originally as an address before the Rotary Club of Shanghai a few weeks ago. Mr. Kilner is Chief Health Inspector of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai.*

Hospitals

The Victoria Nursing Home with 32 beds, which includes the Maternity Ward 11 beds, the Childrens Ward 13 beds and the Mental Ward 16 beds, a total available accommodation of 72 beds, is also under the control of the H. D. The Police Hospitals close by the above have accommodation for 71 patients, Indians and Chinese. At the Isolation Hospital for communicable deseases there is accommodation for 36 cases of Tuberculosis, 87 cases of other diseases and an observation block where 4 cases may be watched. The Isolation Hospital for Chinese cases can accommodate 188 patients. When this hospital was first opened it was most difficult to persuade the Chinese to use it. They spread rumors that the patients eyes were taken out for medicine and the dead bodies used for that same purpose. It is probably not fully known that the Municipality has not the compulsory power to remove cases of communicable disease to the Isolation Hospital. This power has been sought, but owing to the lack of a quorum at the ratepayers meeting, the law necessary has not yet been obtained. So it comes to this, that if one of our Inspectors sees a case,—of say smallpox, on the street, he has not the authority to remove that case to a hospital. Of course, he usually endeavors to have the case removed, but it must be done by kind persuasive powers and not by the power of the law.

Plans are now being drawn for an up-to-date hospital to replace the existing V. N. Home on 40 mow of land which has been secured on Great Western Road.

Sanitation Division

For the purpose of sanitary inspection, removal of refuse, etc., the Settlement is divided into Eastern, Northern, Central and Western Districts, with a Chief Inspector in charge of each district, These districts are further divided into sub-districts with a foreign inspector in charge of each. These sub-districts are further divided into blocks. Each block is numbered, corresponding to the number of a coolie who is responsible for the removal of house refuse from that particular block. This coolie also picks up any dead rats he may come across and places them in a bamboo bucket, he also gathers information regarding deaths, or cases of communicable disease or anything else useful. He reports to the foreman in charge, who in his turn conveys the information to the foreign inspector. It is remarkable what information can be obtained in this way. You are probably aware that the Chinese place various signs in and on the outside of their dwellings when a death has occurred or there is a serious case of illness. A bamboo broom turned upside down outside a door, or lime sprinkled about, or lanterns with blue characters, or maybe joss papers pasted on the door, all these mean something, and the Department employees seeing these signs, make enquiries and obtain the information sought for. In this way are all the deaths collected and tabulated. Unfortunately there is no compulsory notification of either births or deaths among the Chinese in Shanghai. This is not as it ought to be, for it means that no matter how vigilant the employees of the H. D. are, deaths must escape notice and are not reported. It therefore follows that the records are not as correct as they otherwise would be. The death rate of the Chinese population last year was 10.3 per 1,000, a ridiculously low rate. It was the lowest on record, the highest was in 1902 when it was 30.9. that year howeveer, there was an epidemic of Scarlet Fever which carried off many hundreds of Chinese. Last year there were only 149 deaths from Scarlet Fever among the Chinese population, and not a single one among foreigners. It is stated that Scarlet Fever was brought to China by American missionaries, some 30 or 35 years ago. Whether this be true or not, it is a fact that when Scarlet Fever was first introduced, it was most deadly. During the year 1902, it is said that over one thousand five hundred Chinese died of that disease and in 1917 there was another epidemic, with 600 deaths. The case-fatality among 68 foreign cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital between the years 1905 to 1917 was 18.2, compared with below 5 in England during a corresponding period. We must be thankful that the disease is not now so virulent.

Death Rate

We have to be continually on the look out for Smallpox in Winter, Cholera and Dysentery in Summer. The infant mortality in China must be very great. Until there is compulsory notification of births and deaths, one cannot state with any exactness what it really is. We do know that numbers of still-born babies and bodies of small bables are thrown away on waste ground surrounding the Settlement. Referring for a moment to the foreign death rate. It was last year 17.2 per 1,000. It is interesting to note that the American community had the lowest death rate, i.e. 9.35, against the British of 17.98, though the latter included 38 British Indians. Eliminate these Indians and we get 10.22. The Japanese showed the highest death rate of 22.15, they had the heaviest mortality in the

Typhoid group of disease and also under the heading of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 38% in the former and 58% in the latter.

Overcrowding leads to pulmonary disease, especially Tuberculosis of the lungs. It is said that every 10th Chinese dies of Tuberculosis. Few Chinese can afford to rent a house for himself and family. Most Chinese houses are occupied by 2, 3 or 4 families. Often the front room is divided into two parts, one family takes the front part, another the back, the kitchen is often occupied as a sleeping room, stages are sometimes fixed across from wall to wall to make more sleeping area. The upper rooms are also partitioned off, the only limit is the floor space and the roof. With conditions like these, is it not to be expected that Tuberculosis will find many victims? It is agreeable to report however, that in recent years a better class of dwelling has been erected in the Settlement, the poorer classes to a certain extent, have been driven of necessity, outside the Settlement area, to live in the cheaper houses found there.

Outside the Settlement Area

On the borders of this Model Settlement there exist most insanitary areas, a danger and a menace to the inhabitants of the Settlement. In these areas live the lowest class of Chinese, huddling together in straw and mudhuts, with mud floors, devoid of drainage, with open night-soil pits and sewers surrounding them. There, the children wallow in the dirt, in summer often naked, and in winter clad in rags. And these places within a ten minutes motor-car ride from where we now sit in comfort. Over these areas the Municipality has no control. There has been a slight improvement in recent years, for as the Settlement has grown, the land on the borders has become too valuable to use for huts, but it has only meant the huts and insanitary areas have been removed further out.

It is hoped that whenever the Settlement is extended these places will receive prompt attention. Nothing would please the officers of the H. D. better than to be given authority to clean up these putrid sores so close to our doors.

Vaccination

Smallpox has been prevalent in China for ages. It is one of the diseases we have to be constantly fighting, and yet it is one of the easiest to combat.

Fifteen years ago we started free vaccination stations throughout the Settlement situated at various convenient centers. It was at first difficult to persuade the Chinese to avail themselves of the privileges given. We wanted the infants, but the mothers were shy, we offered cakes, gave free wheelbarrow locomotion. We persevered, for we were on the right track and eventually they came. If you had to visit one of our vaccination stations now, during the time when free vaccination is in progress, you would no doubt find the place overcrowded, crowds of yelling infants with their mothers, sometimes their fathers, and often other relations. Our offices won't accommodate the numbers that gather there. Only 15 years ago it was the custom during the Spring months, in certain parts of Shanghai, for native doctors to inoculate infants by placing pulverized smallpox scabs up their noses. This often infected the child, conveyed the infection to others and so spread the disease. Vaccination has become popular and driven out the older method. Over 45,000 free vaccinations were done by the H. D. last year, over a quarter of a million done during the last 16 years or so, and this without any compulsory powers. Let me repeat the slogan "Get vaccinated once in every three years." It is absolutely necessary in Shanghai where infection is so often introduced from outside.

Plague Prevention Work

The first plague infected rat ever discovered in Shanghai was in December 1908. I had the doubtful honor of making the first investigation. The first human case of Bubonic plague was reported in May 1911 outside the Settlement, within a few feet of the border near to North Thibet and Haining Roads. The Health Department set to work with a will commenced plague prevention measures, rat trapping and rat-proofing of houses, etc. Great endeavors were made to prevent the spread of the dissase, a certain area was partitioned off by means of galvanized sheets to prevent the rats migrating. These measures were not altogether sucessful for the disease spread further into the Northern District, then into the Central and later into Sinza District However, we persevered, tried to build out the rats, new building rules were adopted with a view to reducing the number of hollow places where rats could nest. Thousands of houses were cleansed and rat-proofed during those few years. Fewer and fewer infected rats were found, the last human case occurred in 1915, and there have been no infected rats discovered since 1920. The examination of dead rats is still continued, for one never knows when the disease may again be introduced. Over 50 rats a day are examined. Each house-refuse coolie is supplied with two chopsticks and a bamboo bucket. When a dead rat is found the location is noted on a label tied to the leg of the rat. It is as soon as possible dispatched to the Lab. and there examined for Plague. Live rats are also caught and searched for fleas, for as you know it is the flea on the rat that usually conveys the disease to man. The work of P. P. had at first to be carried out against strong opposition from the natives. They objected to having traps set in their houses. I well remember one case where strong objection was made. I was called to settle the matter, so I visited with the Inspector and rat coolie, traps were set, the occupier insisted they had no rats and showing a sick looking cat, whilst he was thus talking, off went the trap which had been set in the kitchen and when we went to look, there was a fine fat rat fast in the trap. The opposition to P. P. work led to what is now known as The Plague Riots. During these riots the rioters damaged some of our offices and apparatus and one inspector was injured. Eventually the opposition died down and the work was carried on smoothly.

One sees some sad sights at times. Quite recently a case of leprosy was reported. As we seldom see this disease I made a special enquiry with the result that I found a woman, a Filipino living in an upper back room in a Chinese house, almost bed-ridden with the disease, and sleeping with her in the same bed was a boy aged 12 years, as far as could be seen, free from the disease. We got to work, informed the U. S. authorities and the Red Cross. The woman was shipped away by the first steamer, to enter the Leper Colony at Culion and the boy returned to Manila.

House Refuse Removal

Under this heading I will only say that this work is done by direct labor employed by the Dspartment. Each coolie is supplied with a specially constructed receptacle on a wheelbarrow. The coolies have only to collect the refuse from the refuse receptacles and convey it to the various shoots situated on the banks of the creeks. About 50% of the refuse is sold for agricultural purposes to Chinese who purchase it at the shoots, the remainder is barged to low land and used for raising and filling. Over 200,000 tons of refuse were dealt with last year. Every house should have a properly covered refuse receptacle.

Mosquito Reduction

Situated as Shanghai is, on a muddy flat, with no particular rainy season, but usually having heavy rainfalls at the time the weather is warming up, and having a population, which to say the best of it,does not wholeheartedly assist in mosquito reduction, it is a very difficult matter to reduce the mosquito pest to any great extent. The natives have a habit of storing and collecting kongs, bottles, tins and other vessels which will hold water and breed mosquitoes. Mosquito reduction to be successful must be thorough, for a small collection of stagnant water left in a vessel for a week or so becomes a breeding place for numberless mosquitoes. To show how careful one needs to be, I have even discovered in foreign houses, mosquitoes breeding in the flower vases placed on the dining table. No stagnant water of any description should be allowed near to dwellings, but if the water cannot be got rid of, then spread kerosene-oil on the water once a week, if it is a small collection. Cyllin may be used to the extent of one in 2,000 parts. The Department employs a Mosquito Reduction staff from April to October whose duties are to abolish if possible all acummulations of stagnant water, and oil where this cannot be done. Mosquitoes usually begin to breed during the month of April. They increase by millons during the damp, hot period of May and June. During the hot weather they decrease, again to increase in numbers in the early autumn and at last almost disappear when the cold weather arrives, hybernating for the winter to appear again and propagate their species the following Spring. It is interesting to remember that the mosquito with whiskers is the male, it does not bite as in the human species, it is the female that bites and is most dangerous.

Meat Supply

The meat supply of Shanghai is better supervised than in most cities either in America or Europe. Every carcass is inspected by a foreign inspector before it is passed for consumption. When passed it is stamped either 1st quality or 2nd quality with the date on which it was killed. Only 1st quality meat is allowed to be sold in a licensed butcher's shop. 2nd quality meat is sold on the stalls in the markets, mostly Hongkew Market. The meat is remarkably free from disease. The oxen are bred in the open air on the hills, and are not affected with

Tuberculosis as are the animals in dairies. As with human beings, so with animals, Tuberculosis is a housing disease. The sheep also are practically free from disease which affects man, seldom is it necessary to reject a carcass of mutton. The pigs on the other hand are often affected with Swine Fever, but this disease does not affect human beings, though a carcass affected is rejected. About 2% of the pigs are found to have the throat glands more or less affected with Tuberculosis, though the disease is rarely found in any other part of the carcass. It is thought the pigs become affected in this way through being fed on rejected milk from dairies and kitchen refuse. Slaughtering is carried on at the Municipal Slaughter House every day in the year but one, that one being Chinese New Year's Day. Therefore it is possible to get fresh meat daily. The average daily kill for last year was:—81 oxen, 23 calves, 95 sheep and 17 pigs. The receipts from fees amounts to close on 47,000 dollars annually. The oxen are brought down by rail from Tan Yang near to Chinkiang and sometimes from over the other side of the Yangtsze. The sheep by boat and rail from Huchow and Kashing. The pigs are obtained locally and are of the imported breed. Only pigs for foreign consumption are killed at the M. S. H. Native pigs for Chinese consumption are killed at various slaughter houses owned by Chinese dealers in and outside the Settlement. The pigs are brought from the Yangtsze Valley, Tsungming and other places in the vicinity. They are first taken to the pig hongs on the Chinese Bund from which place they are distributed to the various Slaughter Houses. It is thought that from 250 to 300 pigs are slaughtered daily for Chinese consumption.

Markets.

There are 11 Municipal markets and 2 private ones in the Settlement. Of the Municipal Markets 5 are situated in the Eastern District, 3 in the Northern, one in the Central and 2 in the Western Districts. The Hongkew Market is by far the largest and is also the oldest established. Close on $160,000 is collected as market fees during one year. More than half of the total amount is collected from Hongkew Market. The markets are open every day in the year except C. N. Y. Day. The Hongkew Market is said to be the largest of its kind in the Far East. There, you can purchase almost any fresh foodstuff. It is a very popular market, and is always crowded. It has been extended three times during the last decade, and it looks as though there will have to be another extension in the near future. In addition to Chinese there are many Japanese stall holders and a few Russians with small shops.

Milk Supply and Dairies

There are 42 licensed dairies, 30 owned by Chinese, 3 by Japanese and 9 by foreigners. These dairies have close on 1,300 milk cows. Last year 1,130 samples of milk were taken, of which 7.3%. were adulterated. 4 of these having more than 50% of added water. There are numerous small unlicensed dairies outside the Settlement, but it is most difficult to deal with them. We have no jurisdiction over them, until they are actually caught selling milk in the Settlement, this has then to be proven up to the hilt. There are so many ways in which milk may be contaminated that one must always advise "Boil your milk or pasteurize it yourself."

Licensed Premises

There are other premises which have to be supervised by the officers of the H. D. such as bakeries, butchers shops, Aerated Water Factories, Fruit shops, Restaurants, Hotels, etc.

Ice cream came in for a good deal of attention last year. It was shown that with care and the proper apparatus one could make sterile ice cream on every occasion. Boil your materials, sterilize the containers and one should not fear eating ice cream so made. I must not close without warning you against the use of native natural ice. There is too much of this dirty, dangerous ice used in Shanghai. Only good machine-made ice manufactured on licensed premises should be used,

I have not time to tell you of the Municipal Swimming Bath and Pool, but I hope to see some of you there during the summer enjoying yourselves in the clean cool water we provide.

The Health Department is always ready to help. Don't be afraid of asking for that help. And what of the cost of all this work one has spoken of? The cost works out at about 60 tael cents a year per head of the population. Don't you think the Ratepayers are obtaining full value for their money?

Who's Who in China

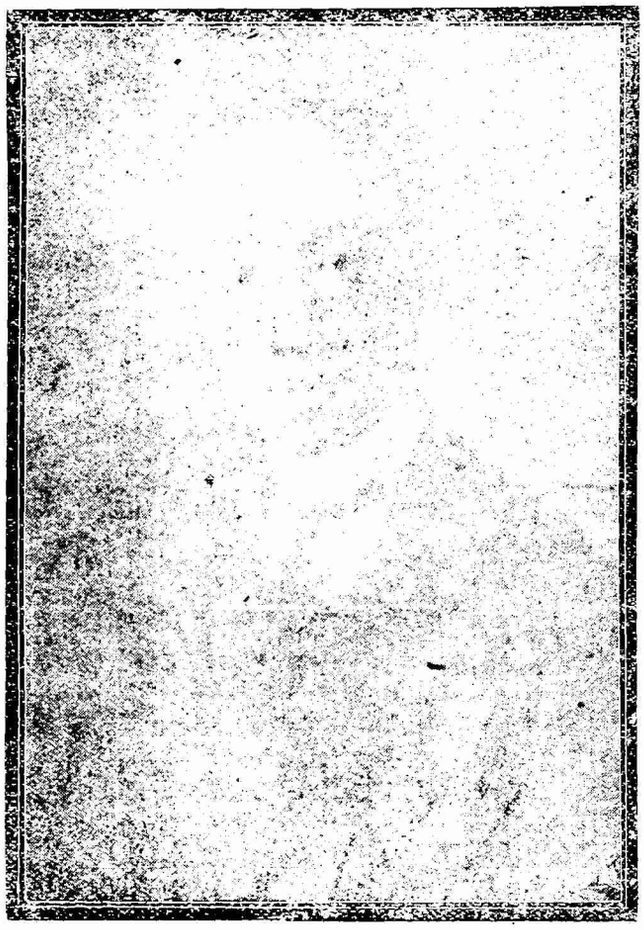
Dr. Jennings P. Chu

朱繼聖 (君毅)

Mr. Jennings Pinkwei Chu was born November 2, 1895, in Kiangsur, Chekiang, China. In 1911, he entered Tsing Hua College, Peking, where he graduated in 1916. He was then sent to the United States, entering Johns Hopkins University from which he received his A. B. degree in 1918. He took one year of graduate work in education there in 1918-19. From 1919-22, he was transferred to Teachers College, Columbia University, specializing in educational statistics and educational administration. From Columbia he received his A. M. degree in 1920 and his Ph. D. degree in 1922. He was appointed Research Scholar of Teachers College 1921-22, appointed Lecturer in Chinese in New York University for two years, 1920-22; became a member of the Kappa Delta Pi National Educational Fraternity in America in 1922; was elected President of the Tsing Hua Alumni Association in America 1920-21. In the summer of 1922, he took an extensive trip to Europe where he conducted an investigation of the new educational conditions in the continental countries. Upon his return to China, he was appointed professor of education at the National Southeastern University, Nanking, and Dean of the Kiangsu First Girls Normal School. He was immediately promoted to the Assistant and Acting Dean of the College of Education of the same University. He is now Director of the Instruction Department, Director of the Summer School and Professor of Education of the National Southeastern University and also Dean of the Kiangsu First Girls Normal School. He has written the following two books: "Chinese Students in America: Qualities Associated With Their Success," published by Columbia University, No. 127 of the Columbia University Contributions to Education, and "Some Statistical and Measurement Terms Standardized in Chinese," published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Mr. Ginarn Lao, a son of Mr. Lo King Kee (勞敬修), was born in Shanghai in 1893, and was educated first in the Preparatory Department of the St. John's University and later was graduated from Nanyang College in 1913. In 1914 Mr. Lao went to America to study engineering and commerce at Lehigh and New York Universities. He returned to China in the Fall of 1918 and joined the Yangtse Trading Co, Hankow, and was sent back to America in 1919 as the representative of the company to make connections and to sell

wood-oil for the firm. In 1920 he was appointed Secretary of the Chinese Delegation to the International Red Cross Conference held at Geneva, Switzerland. Upon returning from the Conference he was invited to join the Bank of Canton, Ltd., Hongkong, in its Foreign Department. In 1921 he was appointed by the Board of Directors of the bank to be, the New York agent to open up an office in New York City,



Mr. Ginarn Lao

(勞 儉 安)

which is now located at No. 1 Wall Street. While in New York he was also a Director of the China Society of America. In the Summer of 1922 he returned to China and was appointed Secretary of the Foreign Department at the Head Office of the Bank of Canton. In 1923 he was transferred to the Shanghai Branch as Accountant and Assistant Manager of the Exchange Department, which office he is still holding.

Mr. Chen Ta is a native of Yuhang, Hangchow, China. He studied Chinese at home under private tutorship, then went to the primary school of his district, and after graduation went to the Middle School at Hangchow. In 1911, he was admitted to Tsing Hua College, Peking. Five years later, he

Mr. Chen Ta

陳 達

was sent to the United States on the Boxer Indemnity Fund for higher education. He received his A. B. degree from Reed College, Portland, Oregon, in 1919, his A. M. degree from Columbia University in 1920, and his Ph. D. degree from Columbia University in 1923. In the year 1919-20, he was editor of the *Chinese Students Quarterly*, which is published by the Chinese Students Alliance in the United States. During the academic year 1920-21, he was University Fellow in Social Science at Columbia University. He was asociated with the Chinese Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, held at Washington, D. C., November 11, 1921 to February 14, 1922. He is author of "Chinese Migrations, with special reference to labor conditions," bulletin No. 340 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since 1923, he has been instructor at Tsing Hua College, and concurrently editor of the Tsing Hua *Journal*, a quarterly magazine published in the Chinese language.

East China Union Summer School Offers Wide Range of Courses

Registration for the second session of the East China Union Summer School, at St. John's University, Shanghai, has been set for July 5. Evidently a much larger enrolment is expected this summer than last when 127 men and women took advantage of the courses, for the bulletin announcing the faculty, courses, and so forth, lists 46 foreign and Chinese professors and instructors of more than passing note in education in China, recruited from various institutions of East China. Professor H. F. MacNair, professor of history and political science of St. John's university, is dean of the summer school. Courses are to be given in anthropolgy and ethnology, Chinese language, economics, education, English language and literature, history, government, library method, mathematics, music, natural science, physical education and public health, psychology, and social service.

The courses are designed to meet the needs of teachers wishing to increase their knowledge, graduate students wishing to make up deficiencies or take extra work, middle school graduates about to enter college who desire to broaden their preparatory work, and also for religious and social workers, nurses and others qualified to pursue certain courses of interest to them.

The summer session, opening on July 5, will last for four weeks to August 1 Applications as far as possible should be in the hands of the dean by June 20. The board and tuition for regular students will be $30, which permits students to take two or three courses. Non-resident students will be charged $15 for one course and $25 for two. Certificates are to be given for courses satisfactorily passed, and credit will be given by most colleges for work done in the summer school. In connection with the summer school, students will have the advantages of St. John's library which consists of 9,000 Chinese volumes and 14,000 English books in addition to periodicals, the museum, gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis courts and other athletic facilities.

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Men and Events

Paul Hutchinson, formerly editor of the *China Christian Advocate* of Shanghai who returned to America several months ago because of ill health, has entirely recovered and recently has been appointed editor of the *Christian Century*, one of the leading religious magazines in America published in Chicago.

The University of Michigan Club was officially inaugurated at a meeting of representative former students held May 23 at the Carlton Cafe. United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham was elected the first president of the club. Other officers elected were S. N. Au Young, vice-president, and H. G. King, secretary-treasurer.

A. R. Burt of the Biographical Publishing Company Inc., who is engaged in the publication of a book of biographies of prominent Chinese and who has been in South China, Singapore, Java and the Philippines, returned to Shanghai this week and expects to depart soon for North China before completing his work prior to publication of his book.

July being the ideal time to combat mosquitoes and flies especially in Shanghai, Y. T. Chu is giving a course in Civic Biology in the Summer School at St. John's University in order to show the relation of biology to the health of the community. Mr. Chu is instructor in biology at St. John's and has been studying civic biology problems in Shanghai for some time.

This year's catalogue of the Canton Christian College containing announcement of courses and so forth for the coming year, marks the completion of the 20th year of the college on the present site and the 40th year since the institution was first conceived by Rev. B. C. Henry. The past year's enrolment in the college and preparatory school was 364, of whom 42 were women.

G. A. Bena, prominent member of the Shanghai Italian colony who was authorised by a committee meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce recently to call a meeting of the representatives of public bodies of Shanghai in order to bring before them the idea of a world exhibition in Shanghai, fixed the time of the meeting for 5 p.m. on Thursday, May 29, at the General Chamber of Commerce at 17 The Bund.

A bulletin by Coching Chu on the Climate of Nanking during the period 1905-1923 has been reprinted from the annual report of the meteorological station, National Southeastern university, Nanking. The temperature at Nanking is more variable than that of Hankow or Shanghai, reaching 97 F. in summer and falling to 14 F. in winter, on occasion. The rainiest months are April and from June to September, inclusive, the annual rainfall being about 40 inches. The average of rainy days is 125 per annum, 145 cloudy days, and 64 clear days.

Among the passengers sailing for America on May 25 aboard the *President Pierce* were J. T. Wright, vice consul at the Shanghai American Consulate General, accompanied by Mrs. Wright and her mother, Mrs. K. T. Emens; E. A. Carroll of the Asia Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Carroll; O. F. Roberts, New York financier and prominent in affairs of the China Society of New York; Mrs. J. S. Fearon, widow of the late partner in Fearon, Daniel and Company; and Mrs. A. M. Massie accompanied by Miss Betty Crow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crow.

Josef Hall or "Upton Close" an American newspaper man formerly resident in Peking, has been appointed lecturer on Pacific Asia by the University of Washington at Seattle. He will spend about half his time at the University and the remainder of the year in Chautauqua lecturing dealing principally with China. Recently while in New York Mr. Hall arranged for the publication of a new book dealing with China entitled, "The Land of the Laughing Buddha," and in addition to this has also had two songs entitled, "Youth and Spring" and "My Haven" accepted for publication.

The Dollar round-the-world liner *President Harrison* sailed for southern ports, Europe and America on May 23 with the following 22 passengers from Shanghai: B. N. Mellon, Health Officer of Hongkong; J. F. Hageman of Belting and Leather Products Association, Miss Coomes, E. J. Everall, C. A. Sprague, Mrs. Orpen-Palmer, Mrs. M. P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, A. Yezdi, C. V. Starr, of the American Asiatic Underwriters and Asia Life Insurance company, G. Arnfield, Miss N. Fleat, Mrs. M. L. Aitken, Maximilian Toch and daughter, W. H. Morrow, Mrs. R. A. Waters, M. C. Cheek of Heacock and Cheek, Mr. Kawamura, Mrs. T. S. Shelton and M. Sinkevich.

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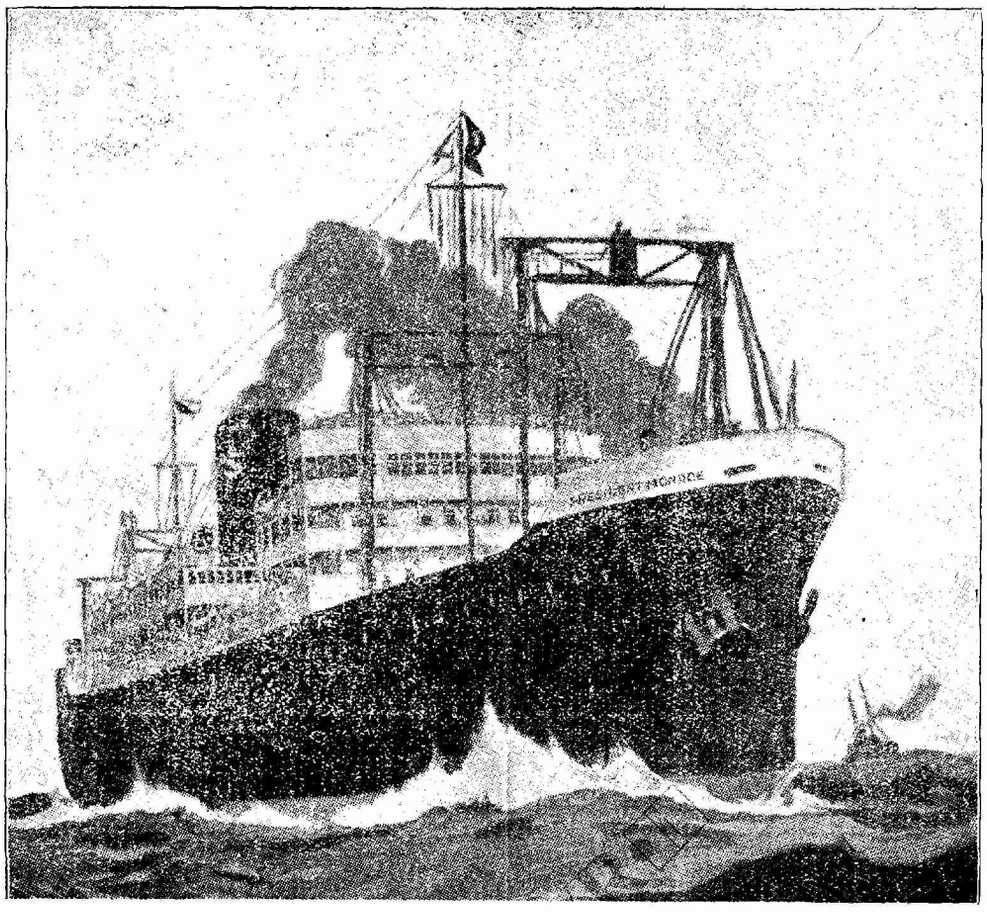

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News from North China

Following the word that reached here that the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity to be remitted to China should be used for the continual maintenance of Tsing Hua College of Peking and education of Chinese students in America, Y. S. Tsao, president of Tsing Hua College, sent a cable to President Coolidge expressing his gratification. He says that the new fund will now make possible the carrying out of many of their aims. Mr. Tsao outlines his policy for the future of the college as (1) to develop the college into a university and (2) to establish an institution for research.

The provincial assemblies of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang have recently passed bills prohibiting the sale of land to foreigners following a number of incidents and disputes between Chinese and Japanese in Manchurian provinces about land ownership. Marshal Chang Tso-lin has instructed all the district magistrates to enforce the law at once. Protests from the Japanese quarters are expected.

Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Hindu poet and philosopher who is on a tour throughout China, delivered his last lecture in Peking last Monday at Cheng Kwang theater. On the same evening, he was entertained with a special theatrical party in which the famous female impersonator, Mei Lan-fang, performed the play Lo Sheng. He left Peking Tuesday for Taiyuanfu, Shansi, on his way to Hankow.

E. Carleton Baker, former American Consul General at Mukden, who has served as adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, has renewed his contract for another three years, according to a message from Mukden.

The recently proposed police tax for the purpose of paying the salaries of police and local gendarmerie troops, has been sanctioned by the president by a Chihling Mandate promulgated on May 18, calling for the institution of the tax tentatively. The detailed regulations, however, have not yet been drawn up. The merchants in Peking are still opposing it and have secured the support of a number of M. P's.

Dr. P. K. C. Tyau, Chinese minister to Havana, Cuba, has tendered his resignation on the ground that he desires to retire to mourn the death of his father, who died in Peking about two weeks ago. The ministry of foreign affairs, however, asked him to remain at his post and do the mourning at the legation.

The president issued four important mandates on May 18 appointing General Lin Hu as tuli of Kwangtung; General Yeh Chu, civil governor of Kwangtung; General Shen Hung-yin, director of frontier defense of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; and General Hung Chao-ling, defense commissioner of Chao Mei It is reported that these mandates were issued chiefly at the suggestion of General Wu Pei-fu of Loyang who has recently come to an understanding with General Cheng Chiung-ming regarding the situation in the South in face of the illness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The appointees are all subordinates of General Chen Chiung-ming.

Dr. Cheng Tien-si, former Chief Compiler of the law codification bureau and a returned law student from England, has recently been appointed a member of the bureau of trade marks with the special duty of solving legal questions arising from trade mark registration. Dr. Cheng was educated at Cambridge and has served the government in various legal capacities.

Brigadier-General Connor, Commanding the American forces in China, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnes, staff officer of the American Army, Lieutenant Bates Butler, aide-de-camp to General Connor, and W. R. Peck, Chinese secretary of the American legation spent three days last week at Loyang as guests of honor of General Wu Pei-fu. The party arrived at Loyang May 13 and left on the 16th.

The movement has been revived by the students of Tsing Hua College in the matter of reorganizing the board of trustees. They have recently addressed a lengthy note to Dr. Wellington Koo, the minister of foreign affairs, outlining five big points along which line the future board should be instituted.

At last, a shower came on the night of May 21 after a long dry season of almost three months. It relieved the farmers and prevented a much dreaded drought. Two days before the rain, the local authorities of Peking brought into Peking an iron tablet from Hantan Hsien which is said to have the power of bringing down rains. The Peking police authorities and gentry had also performed a number of other seemingly foolish acts, such as praying before the iron tablet, burning incense, cessation of butchering for three days, etc;

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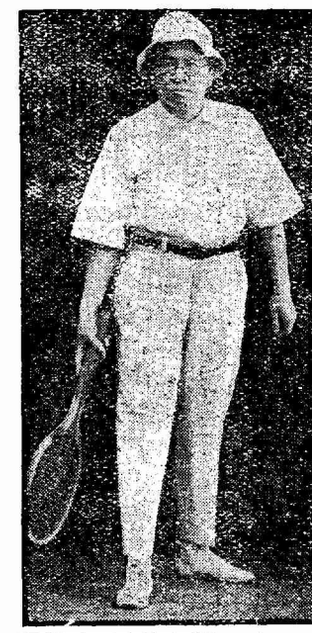

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SHANGHAI

so there is quite some dispute as to the effectiveness of the iron tablet in bringing about rains.

General Wang Chen-ping, civil governor of Chihli, has issued instructions to all the district magistrates in the province ordering them to see that all citizens under their jurisdiction have their queues cut. Each district should organize a queue-cutting squad for the enforcement of the orders. Proclamations of two months should be made first before the squad can be sent on to enforce the orders and any one who should refuse to obey will be subjected to penalties of detention and fine.

The Diplomatic Body held a meeting Wednesday morning in the Dutch Legation. Except Dr. Shurman, American minister, who is absent in Shanghai, other ministers were present and they discussed the questions: (1) Holding of a preliminary customs conference; (2) Damage claims for the Lincheng incident; and (3) Li Yi-yuan, Weatherbe and Bessel assault cases.

Randall Gould, accompanied by Mrs. Gould, has arrived in Peking from Kobe to be news editor of the Peking *Daily News*. Mr. Gould was formerly news editor of the Japan *Times* for over a year and he handled the post-earthquake editions of the Japan *Times* after the disaster of last September. He was educated at the School of Journalism of Missouri.

Tourists in Peking stopping at the Grand Hotel de Pekin this week include Mrs. Meader Martin, Miss Dorothy Meader Martin, Miss Meader and A. B. Meader, all of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are on their second trip in the Orient and will spend several weeks in the Chinese capital.

The following are the newly elected officers of the American College Woman's Club of Peking for the next year: President, Miss A. M. Boring; vice-president, Mrs. Korns; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Reichel; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma Mills; recording secretary, Mrs C. K. Searles. The executive committee is composed of the following ladies: Mrs. T. D. MacMillan, Mrs. N. Gist Gea, Miss K. H. Williams.

P. Y. C.

Peking, May 24, 1924

Monument Unveiled at Grave of General Frederick Ward

Members of the American Legion Post here, American officials, Chinese officials and others made a pilgrimage to Sungkiang, May 25, for the purpose of unveiling the monument erected by the Legion at the grave of General Frederick Ward, leader of the "Ever Victorious Army" of Taiping time, for whom the local Post is named.

Travelling in a special coach, the party left Shanghai at 9 a. m. On arrival at Sungkiang they marched to the tomb, where they were greeted by a large number of Sungkiang officials and found candles burning before the shrine erected by the Chinese to General Ward and his family.

The service opened with a prayer by the Rev. C. L. Boynton of the Shanghai American School, and following this Gardner Crane, Commander of the Frederick Ward Post of the Legion, introduced United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham, who made the dedicatory address.

S. K. Chen, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs here, who represented the provincial civil and military authorities, spoke briefly, paying tribute to General Ward, whom he described as one who had lent valuable assistance toward peace and good order in this part of China during the rebellion. On behalf of General Ho Feng-lin, local Defense Commissioner, and Hsu Yuan, Foreign Commissioner, he placed a wreath upon the grave.

Americans Observe Memorial Day

The Shanghai colony on Memorial Day, Friday, May 30, paid tribute to those heroes who have laid down their lives for the defense of their country with an impressive ceremony at Bubbling Well cemetery. As Master of Ceremonies, United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cuningham gave the address of the day, following the opening prayer by the Rev. C. L. Boynton. A contingent drawn from the United States warships in the harbor, with members of both the American Company and the American Mounted Troop of the S. V. C., paraded in honor of the heroic dead, falling in at the Race Course at 8.30 o'clock in the morning and proceeding up Bubbling Well Road to the Cemetery.

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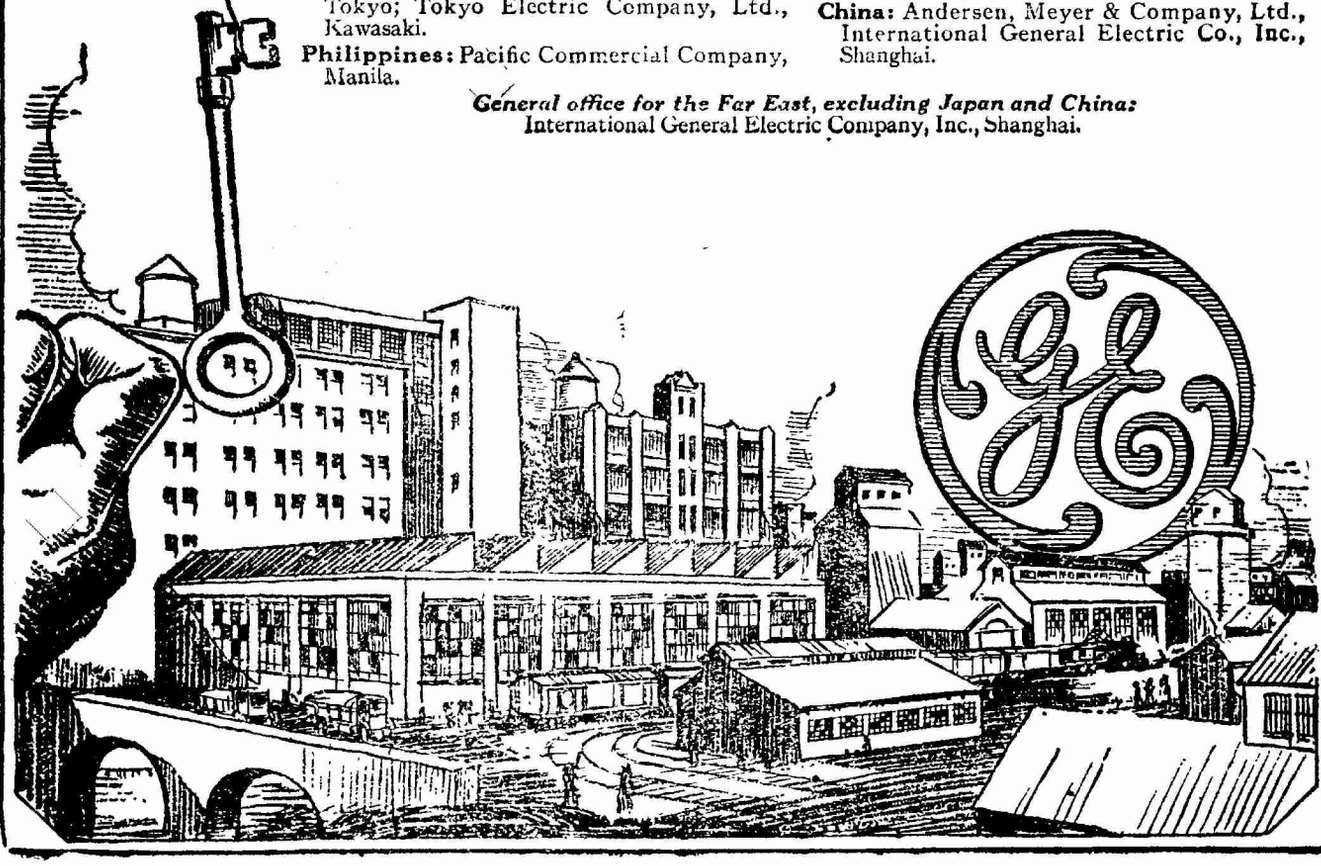

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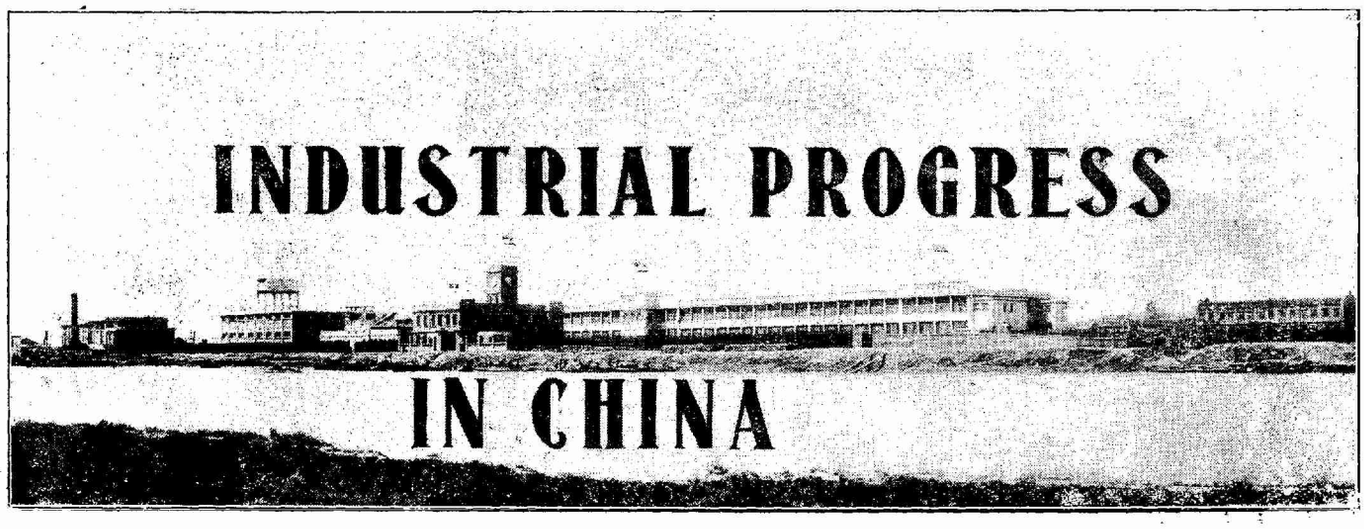


RAW SILK AND TEXTILE TESTING

BY B. DE S. BARNES, MANAGER

The Shanghai International Testing House, U. S. Testing Co., Inc.

"These specifications for standard tests for raw silk are promulgated by The Silk Association of America for the purpose of standardizing the official methods of testing silk in the United States, in order to facilitate the transactions between buyers and sellers of silk, and to furnish the producers of raw silk on the primary markets accurate information upon the methods by which the characteristics of their products are to be determined by the American consumers. While the test methods herein described constitute the standard tests, they are not to be construed as waiving the right in individual cases to make any or all of them in any other manner, or to make such other tests as may be desired.

They shall apply and govern as the methods to be used for official tests by the United States Testing Company, Inc., relating to contracts in which they are specific, under the Rules and Regulations of The Silk Association of America, and in other cases where no specific methods are specified." Article No. 4 Section No. 1. Report of The Raw Silk Classification Committee, Silk Assocation of America.

IN every industry, and especially the industries that supply the necessities of life, due to the continual effort on the part of the manufacturer to give the consumer the very best for price paid, and meet the keen competition of our modern business, America is gradually approaching the summit of sincerity, and science, in that BIG BUSINESS requires STANDARDIZATION of not only the FINISHED PRODUCTS but the RAW MATERIALS.

Standardization Means Fair Play

Standardization intensifies the spirit of good sportsmanship in business because each manufacturer using the same raw material as his competitor must rely upon his own, as well as the ability of every member of his organization, to produce the finished article in minimum time at maximum production and, at the same time, uphold and, if possible, surpass the quality of his "trade" and win out fairly due to initiative and thorough honesty in all his manufacturing and merchandizing operations. Business today is the keenest sport and, to win, the game must be played fairly. As in all games and businesses, especially where the goal or objective means the greatest personal and organization team effort with large capital invested, and loss sometimes meaning ruin, there must be umpires and players, who, as in a World's Series, must be strictly neutral, honest, and thoroughly familiar with the game or case involved so that they may render firm, unbiased decisions to the player or buyer, seller and manufacturer as the case may be.

In the raw silk industry of the immediate vicinity, the Shanghai International Testing House is such a referee or arbitrator between the filature men, exporters and American manufacturers. It was for this purpose that the Silk Association of America in conjunction with the Chinese established this institution and assists in maintaining its presence on this important raw market. Besides this main feature, the House furnishes market reports to the American Trade; cooperates with such committees as the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China; assists both financially and scientifically in the sericultural departments of the universities; and stands for fairplay and the improvement of quality and consequent increase of cocoon production and finally intensifies its services in the improvement and standardization in the reeled or raw silk resulting from the combined efforts of the mulberry tree grower, the disease-free egg producer and distributor, the farmer or raiser of the worm, the cocoon merchant and the filature manager and broker. The Shanghai International Testing House is a branch of the United States Testing Co., Inc. of New York. It has the same official standing as the Paterson, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or New Bedford, Massachusetts, branch houses of this company and was given the additional title INTERNATIONAL because the institution aims not only to serve the American market although the United States industry supports it but any silk manufacturing country and market be it England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Japan or other nations located in Europe, Africa, Asia or in fact the WORLD and, the motto or main idea of the entire organization and backers might be summed up in SERVICE TO THE INTERNATIONAL SILK INDUSTRY.

Silk Tested Crudely 200 Year Ago

Because of the hydroscopic properties of silk, and its high price in the raw material, either in the cocoon or reeled or raw silk and on account of the skilled labor required in this reeling or filature operation, raw silk has long been tested. Naturally, crude methods were employed at first, but as education and science advanced, improvement took place and is constantly taking place until today we have the modern testing house with its delicate apparatus of watchwork and atmospheric sensibility combined with the most scientific methods of testing known throughout, coupling theory and actual mill practice with the latter the more specialized of the two. Tests in any raw material must be applicable and practical to save time and increase the production in the manufacturing process. We owe the science of silk testing to Italy and France because through these great nations silk found its inroad to Europe and the educated civilized world.

It is now about two hundred years since the first silk conditioning establisbment was founded in Italy at Turin, in the year 1724, forty years after a royal decree had been sent out informing both buyers and sellers of raw silk that its true weight could possibly be established in an impartial manner. The method of conditioning was very crude and would be considered valueless today, but it had the merit of being impartial and official. The conditioning apparatus was only a large room in which the skeins suspended on sticks were exposed to the air for a period of twenty-four hours in order to obtain uniformity in the condition of the moisture in the raw silk. The only variation in this procedure was that of applying heat in the winter season to keep the temperature in the room ranging around 70 F. It is interesting to note that standards of moisture contained (regain) for cotton yarn, worsted, carded woolen yarn, flax, hemp and jute were first authoritively fixed at Turin by the International Congress in the year 1775, more than 50 years later and 34 years after the

11% regain for silk was officially recognized by the French Government.

An official Conditioning House for Raw Silk was established about eight decades later in France, in the year 1805 at Lyons. Here, instead of suspending the skeins on sticks, the conditioning was done by placing all the skeins of a bale on wire frames in a sealed box constructed so that the air could pass through it freely. This box per bale method had the advantage over the open room method of preventing mixing and theft. As at Turin, the only variation in the procedure was that of heating the room in the winter season.

Present Conditioning Methods Used in 1841

This system continued at Lyons until the year 1842, at which time the Telabot system of drying by hot air was put into effect. The circulation of the hot air depended on the draft produced by chimneys and was not altogether satisfactory. In this system it was found too expensive to dry out the whole bale so a system of sampling was worked out and a regain of 11% decided upon, which was adopted by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce in 1840, and officially recognized by the French Government in the year 1841. It will be seen that in all its essentials this is the present day method of conditioning silk, after a lapse of eighty years.

The Telabot method continued from 1842 as the Standard way of obtaining the commercial weight of Raw Silk until the early years of the twentieth century, when a blower was introduced in the Conditioning House at Milan as a means of forcing the hot air through the ovens which were somewhat remodeled and were subsequently known as the Corti Ovens. This was found to decrease the time of conditioning about one-half and was otherwise so satisfactory that it brought about a uniformity in the apparatus and method in all the Conditioning Houses of Europe, of which there were at this time (1906) about twenty-five mostly in Italy and France. This method is the only one in use to-day.

Standard Sampling of a lot is the only variable that requires careful attention in order to have consistent results from different Conditioning Houses. In the United States the first public silk conditioning house was started at New York in the year 1880, but that company did business without any official standing. In the year 1907, the United States Silk Conditioning Co. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and in April 1909, absorbed the first Company.

Mr. B. de S. Barnes, manager of the Shanghai International Testing House

Company Given Official Standing

On May 22, 1905, the Board of Managers of the Silk Association passed a resolution which gave to the company "official recognition" as the official authority and source of information in making tests of silk in matters of moisture, strength, size, boil-off, etc. This official standing was applicable to the rules and regulations governing the Commission Throwing of Silk which had been adopted by the Association in the year 1907 and to the Raw Silk Rules and Regulations to Govern Transactions between Buyers and Sellers in the United States of America adopted in May of the following year (1908) and gave a great impetus to silk testing which has steadily increased.

The scope of this Company's activities has been very much enlarged since its incorporation some sixteen years ago. At the time of its incorporation its main function was that of conditioning silk as indicated in its corporate name, the United States Silk Conditioning Co. This name was subsequently changed to the United States Conditioning and Testing Co., which implied that conditioning had been extended to materials other than silk, such as woollen, corseted, and cotton yarns, paper pulp, etc., and that other tests were becoming important. In the year 1920 the name was changed still again to the United States Testing Co., Inc. This last name indicates that the variety of tests had increased and that not one was of such paramount importance as to warrant the use of its name in that of the corporation.

Its activities in America now cover all kinds of textile and paper testing as applied to raw materials and the finished product made from them; to all kinds of mill supplies including fuels, lubricating and other oils, soaps, water finishing materials, etc; to chemicals, including dye stuffs and intermediates; to microscopic and photomicrographic tests pertaining to textiles, paper, alloys, paints, etc; researches of all kinds relating in any way to the textile industries or supplies used in these industries; designing, developing and manufacturing instruments and apparatus used in testing and also the storing of all kinds of textile materials.

Shanghai House Specializes on Raw Silk and Textiles

The importance and growth of this company's testing business is indicated by the fact that it now maintains Testing Houses at New York, Philadelphia, Paterson, New Bedford and Shanghai, a Chemical and Research Laboratory at New York with large storage facilities for all kinds of textiles. The storage department is a new feature of the company's activities having been established in the spring of 1922 and has well proven its worth and service to the Trade as larger floor space is being sought, as for the past two months in one warehouse alone there has been a regular influx and handling of this precious form of filament.

It may be favorably compared to an intensified Wall Street congested into sixty thousand busy square feet of floor space; trucking, handling, insuring, checking, storing, brokerage, shipping and delivering; team work, prompt service and satisfaction to both buyer and seller, protecting against fire, theft and all possible loss. Surely this is a rare example of STANDARDIZATION in Organization Service and Satisfaction to the user of this premier and expensive textile.

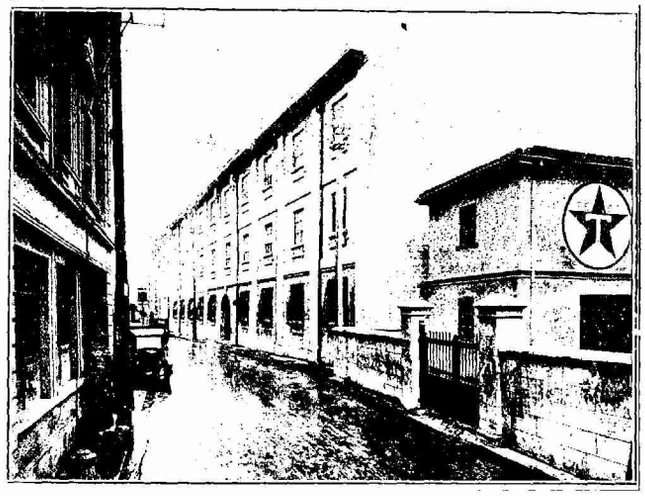
In order that all may have an idea and workable understanding of the Tests, analyses, research and instruments use and employed by the United States Testing Co. throughout its organization including its branch offices and laboratories we shall digress to a description of the various operations practiced and their importance to the textile manufacturer.

Samplers Must Be Skilled

No matter how accurately a sample has been tested if the sample is not a correct representation of the lot sampled then the test will not correctly represent the lot. Skilled and experienced samplers are quite as essential as skilled and experienced operators of testing apparatus in the determination of correct results.

The tests must be made as a rule under specified conditions in order that repeat tests may check within a reasonable tolerance. This tolerance is usually small, but in some tests it is by the nature of the test greater than others.

Samples taken by clients are reported on certificates marked "Sampled by Client," and the company assumes no responsibility for the applicability of the test to any material other than the samples submitted for tests. Samples taken by a representative of the Testing Company are reported after testing on certificates marked "Sampled Officially," which is an official certification of the characteristics tested and applicable only for the lot examined and sampled by the representative of the Company.



The machinery and testing apparatus, and offices of the Shanghai International Testing House are in the large building on the right at 10 A Hongkong Road

Conditioned or Standard Weight

Raw silk, as before stated, is a very hygroscopic filament or fibre. It takes on and gives up moisture very readily to adjust itself to a state of equilibrium with the atmospheric conditions of temperature and humidity. In rainy weather when the air is moist it may weigh several per cent more than in dry weather at the same temperature. At a relative humidity between 85 and 90% and a temperature of 70°F. the regain is about 15% while at the same temperature and a relative humidity between 50 and 55% it is about 10%, making a difference of 5%. Thus 100 lbs. of raw silk weighed at a relative humidity of 50 to 55% at 70° F. weighs around 105 pounds. This might make a difference in price of more than G$50 on the price of a bale of raw silk sold on the basis of the Picul Bale the STANDARD WEIGHT of which under standard conditions of Humidity and temperature would be 133 1/3 lbs. This amount of variation may be due to only ordinary changes, but by artificial means the moisture content may be temporarily raised from twenty to thirty per cent of the weight of the dry silk without giving an appearance of wetness to the silk.

It will be seen from the above that it is important to know what portion of a lot of silk purchased is real silk and what portion is moisture. This is determined by finding the dry weight of the silk. To this dry weight is added 11% as a universally accepted standard of allowance for moisture absorption under ordinary atmospheric conditions. This dry weight plus 11% is known as the Conditioned or Standard Weight of the raw silk, which is the weight understood in purchasing raw silk. Great care is used in the Testing Houses in determining this Standard or Conditioned weight as all transactions in raw silk dealing are based on it. The following will indicate the care exercised to obtain accurate results:

Precautions for Accurate Results

1. All the operations of weighing are made by two persons on two different scales, one giving the weight in the metric system and the other in pounds and hundredths, which are checked by a table of equivalents, the one thereby checking the other.

2. Three samples are carefully taken from different parts of the bale, so that each represents the bale. Two of these samples are desicated and if they show a loss not varying over one-half per cent, the average loss is used in computing the conditioned or standard weight. If the loss varies more than one-half per cent, the third sample is desicated and if the maximum variation is under one per cent the average of all three is taken as the basis of computation. In case the maximum variation is more than one per cent, the condition of the silk in the bale is not uniform and it is spread out to become uniform, resampled and the test repeated.

The surest way to have the correct weight is to have every bale conditioned but the expense has led to a custom of conditioning or standard weighing two bales out of every five (40%) and shirt weighing the other three, and computing the conditioned weight of the lot of five bales from those weighted. In case the lot is ten bales, four are conditioned and six are shirt weighed, and the computation of the conditioned weight of the ten bales is made from these weights.

Conditioned weight of cotton, wool, etc., of cotton, worsted, woolen and, other yarns, of textile fabrics and of paper pulp is determined in the same manner as for silk. The temperature at which ovens are worked is in general different for the different textiles, some requiring higher temperatures not to be exceeded on account of the deteriorating action of heat. The standard regains are different from that of silk and from each other, varying from 8½% for cotton in cotton yarns to 18 1/4 % for worsted yarns.

Worsted and woolen yarns and all other wool products contain roughly 5% more moisture than silk for all ordinary conditions of humidity found in atmospheric changes, while cotton contains about 2 1/2 % less. Notwithstanding this and variable moisture content, the testing of cotton and woolen materials in neutral official testing houses in the United States is only practiced to a limited extent, while in the two testing houses of Bradford and Manchester the tests on these materials amount in number to hundreds of thousands per annum. These tests are a chief insurance against unforeseen difficulties of manufacture and excessive costs, and should be much more commonly used in the United States and China.

Boil-off

This test is as necessary and important as conditioning. Silks of different origin and corresponding different methods of reeling and water temperatures employed in that reeling or softening of the gum or sericin of the cocoon in order to unravel the filament have corresponding different amounts of gum according to the temperature of water used in the process, the hotter the water and the slower the drainage in the reeling basin or visa versa according to the method in the particular place, be it the Orient or Europe, this amount or percentage of the natural agglutination is bound to vary. The amount of this gum varies on an average of from about 18% on White China (Native or Tsatlee Silks from the Tai Ho District (Soochow, Tsing Zah, Nanzing, Huchowfu) on actual test from over one hundred representatives of the leading chops or brands, to 36%, meaning that to every one hundred pounds of raw silk there were from 18 to 36 pounds of natural gum included on this very expensive raw material at the rate of G$ 8.00 per pound or per 100 lbs. from G$ 144.00 to G$ 288.00. Yellow Japan silks have roughly 3% more gum than the white silks. Canton and South China silks have on the average about 23% of gum. A white Japan silk has as low as 16% and as high as 23% of sericin. Thus all silks vary in the percentage of gum content.

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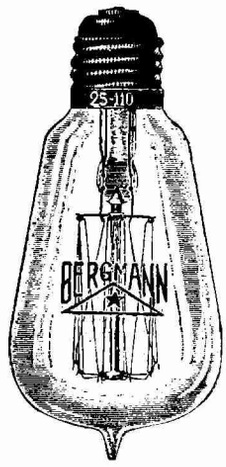

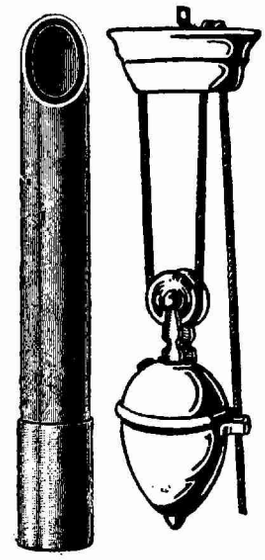

Wah Chang Trading Corporation

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

W C T C

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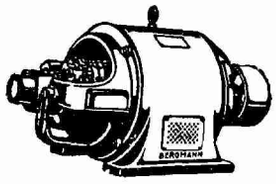

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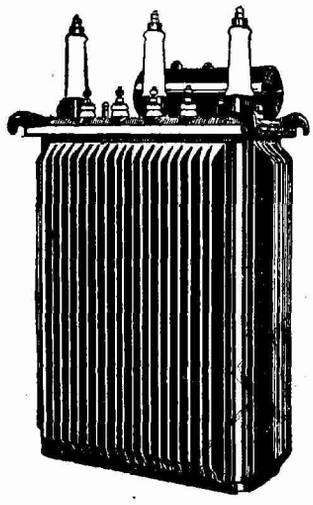

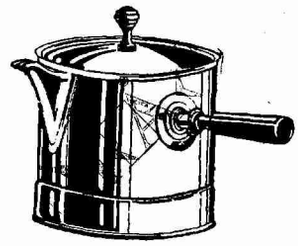

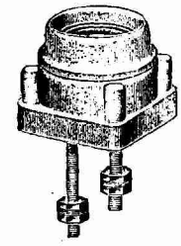

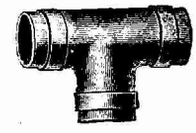

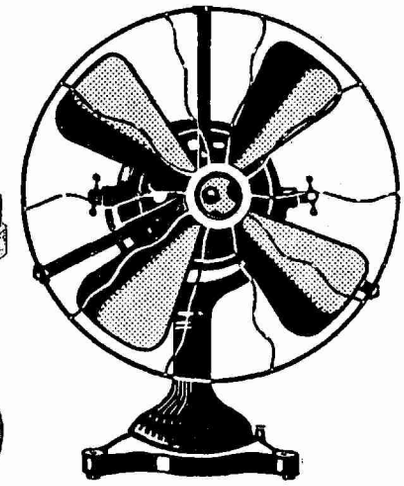

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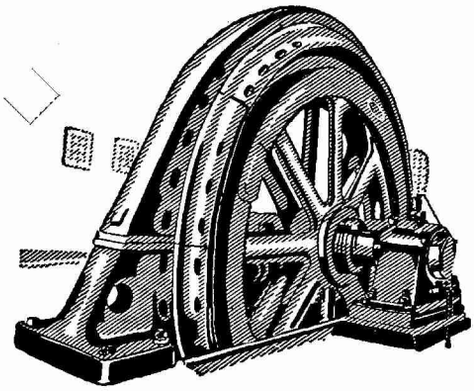
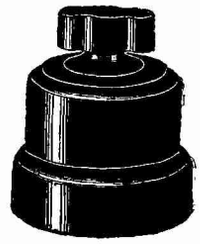
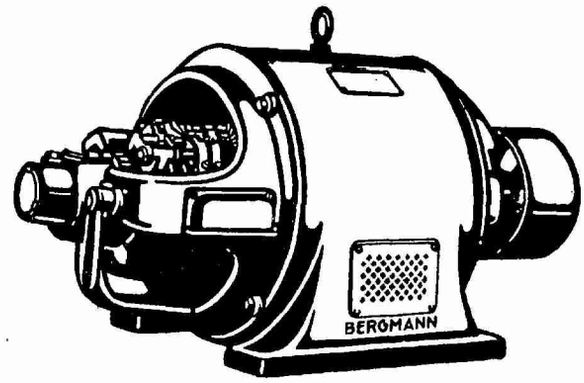




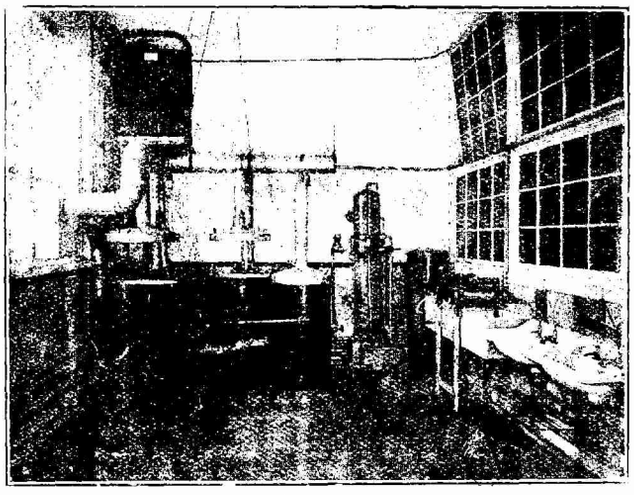


It will be understood from this that a boil-off is as essential as the conditioned weight in determining the amount of real silk fiber (fibroin) contained in a bale of silk.

17,898 Miles of Raw Silk per Bale

The boil-off test on thrown silk or the weavers' yarn that is made up from a combination of raw silk ends varies according to the construction and the weight of the finished silk desired. In this throwing or twisting process the raw silk is soaked in a solution of textile soap and Neats foot oil to soften the gum and lubricate the filament to enable it to stand up under the high speed spinners and twisters of American industry. One can easily realize why this soaking is necessary when we consider that in Europe in the winding operation the machinery is operated so that there is a thread speed of from 50 to 60 yards per minute while in America on the same silk the thread speed will average from a minimum of 150 to 250 yards per minute according to the soaking formula used and the skill of the throwster. The amount of soap and oil remaining on the thrown silk is variable and might make a large overweight and cover up a large loss of waste made in the throwing operation. This waste varies with the quality of the silk and the quality of the throwing operation. Figuring 750 skeins to the average bale at the weight of 133 1/3 lbs. with each skein averaging 42,000 yards there is a total yardage of 31,500,000 or 17,898 English miles or a distance equal to 3/4 the distance around the globe at the equator. Upon this tremendous length the throwster is only allowed 2% of waste or theoretically only 2.66 lbs.

In order to determine this waste it is necessary to know the conditioned weight and the per cent of boil-off of the raw silk sent to the throwster and the conditioned weight and the per cent of the boil-off of the throwsters and the



Boil-Off Department with Water Softening Apparatus

cond tioned weight and the per cent of the boil-off of the thrown silk returned by the throwster. In America only the largest manufacturers do their own throwing. The average weaver buys his raw silk from the silk importer, sends it to a throwster who charges so much per pound for the twisting or spinning; from there it goes to the dyer and finally to the cooper and coner after which the real owner receives his silk and weaves it. Thus it is very important for the protection of the weaver to know the conditioned weight and boil-off of both his raw and thrown silk so that a dishonest throwster may not soak his silk too extensively and cheat him upon the thrown amount returned to the manufacturer.

Insoluble Test

It is sometimes required to know the net fatty matters in tops and yarns as distinguished from the scour test, which includes any dirt etc, in the scour-off. To obtain the net fatty matter the tops are subjected to a chemical extraction test similar to the extraction test for oil and soap on thrown silk. The net fatty matter found in this way subtracted from the scour-off is dirt or other foreign substances.

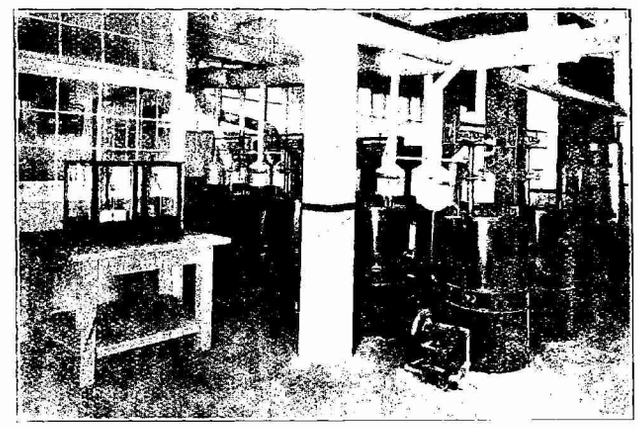
Standard Atmosphere and Condition

Many of the following textile tests are best made in a room having "Standard Atmosphere" or in standard condition. By standard condition is understood a condition wherein the textile considered contains the standard recognized moisture "regain". This is the normal regain of the completely dried textile in an atmosphere whose relative humidity is 70% at a temperature from 65°F. to 70°F., which is accurate enough for all practical purposes.

When extreme accuracy is required the dry weight is obtained and to this is added the standard regain, which gives the conditioned weight as described heretofore.

Sizing Test and Count

Raw silk is a single thread made by reeling several cocoon threads together in such a way as to form a continuous thread from the beginning to the end of the skein. This is one of the reasons why silk is such a wonderful textile in that as before stated the single thread is continuous for 42,000 yards in the single skein and by a single simple knot each skein in a bale may be joined for a distance of 31,500 000



Ovens and Primary Net Weighing Balances

yards. The average cotton fiber is only one inch and the longest wool or goat hair at the maximum is from six to eight inches in length. This comparison speaks for itself.

The size of the thread depends upon the number and size of the cocoon threads or filaments reeled together to form it and on the care and skill of the reeler and the equipment of the filature or reeling mill. The average Wusih or Yangtze Valley cocoon runs about 1,000 yards in length, 700 yards usable.

If the number of cocoons is kept the same throughou the length of the thread and care has been used in selecting the cocoons and reeling the thread from them, even then there will be quite considerable variation in the size of different small lengths, that in larger lengths of several thousand yards but the average size should not show large variations. However, the speed of reeling has become so high that it may happen in careless reeling that a thread intended to be of six cocoon filaments may have places with only five or four or three or, rarely, two cocoon ends. These places may vary in length from a few inches to a hundred yards or more.

Yardage Test

It will be understood from the foregoing statement that it is quite important to know the yardage of a given weight of raw silk. This is done by weighing several lengths and averaging these weights as a basis of computing the number of yards or meters per pound or kilogram. The standard-length to be weighed is 450 meters, about 500 yards, and the standard weight is about five centigrams, and the usual number of 450 meter lengths weighed is thirty. The total weight of the thirty skeins divided by thirty is the average size. The variation in the weights in the individual sizing skeins is often used as an indication of the evenness of the thread, but it should be borne in mind that fine and course places in the thread may chance to balance one another in a skein, so that a skein showing average size by weight may chance to contain several fine and course places which have balanced each other in so far as the weight in the skein is concerned. It is quite as important to note the variation in the skeins taken from different books (Book is a Package of skeins, Chinese averaging 50 skeins per book - 15 books to the bales: Japan averaging 27 to 30 skeins per book - 28 to 30 books per bale), as to note the range or spring of the sizing skeins.

The Classification Committee of the Silk Association of America has recommended a sizing test consisting of 60,225 meter skeins instead of the 30,450 meter skeins of the European Standard test, and have named it the American Sizing test.

The total weight of the 60 skeins will of course be the same as the total weight of the thirty skeins, as the length wound from the sample skeins is the same. The American sizing test is presumed to be a better indication of the evenness of the raw silk than the standard sizings.

In making the sizing test it will be understood that it is necessary to have a like condition of moisture in all cases in

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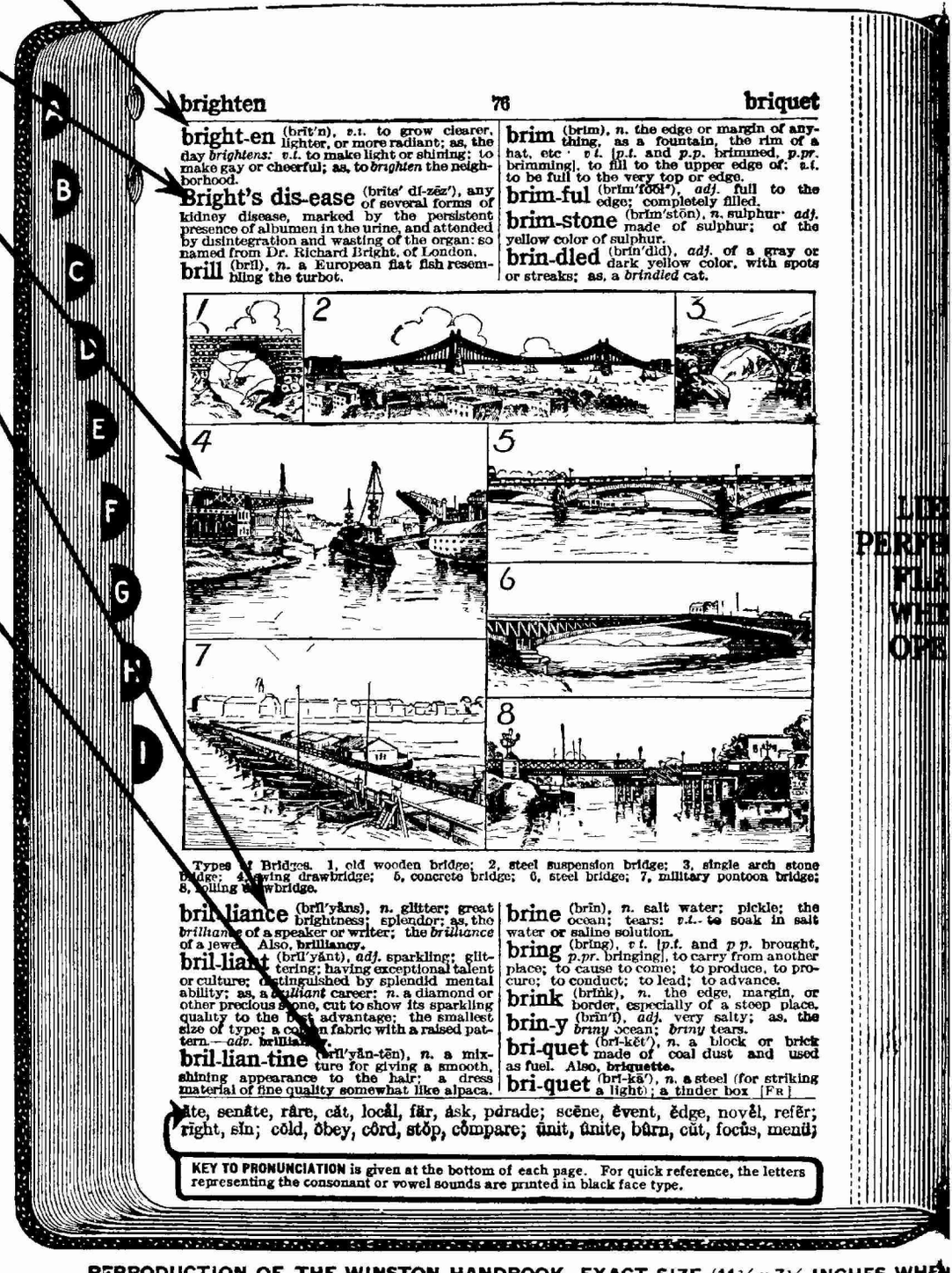
Indispensable in Hor


brighten 76 briquet
bright-en (brīt'n), v.t. to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day brightens; v.i. to make light or shining; to make gay or cheerful; as, to brighten the neighborhood.
Bright's dis-ease (brīts' dĭ-zēz'), any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumen in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ: so named from Dr. Richard Bright, of London.
brill (bril), n. a European flat fish resembling the turbot.
brim (brim), n. the edge or margin of anything, as a fountain, the rim of a hat, etc.; v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brimmed, p.pr. brimming], to fill to the upper edge of; v.i. to be full to the very top or edge.
brim-ful (brim'fōōl'), adj. full to the edge; completely filled.
brim-stone (brim'stōn), n. sulphur: adj. made of sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.
brin-dled (brin'dld), adj. of a gray or dark yellow color, with spots or streaks; as, a brindled cat.
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Types of Bridges. 1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single arch stone bridge; 4, swing drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling lift bridge.
bril-liance (bril'yăns), n. glitter; great brightness; splendor; as, the brilliance of a speaker or writer; the brilliance of a jewel. Also, brilliancy.
bril-liant (bril'yănt), adj. sparkling; glittering; having exceptional talent or culture; distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a brilliant career; n. a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality to the best advantage; the smallest size of type; a cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—adv. brilliantly.
bril-lian-tine (bril'yăn-tēn), n. a mixture for giving a smooth, shining appearance to the hair; a dress material of fine quality somewhat like alpaca.
brine (brīn), n. salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears; v.t. to soak in salt water or saline solution.
bring (bring), v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brought, p.pr. bringing], to carry from another place; to cause to come; to produce, to procure; to conduct; to lead; to advance.
brink (brĭnk), n. the edge, margin, or border, especially of a steep place.
brin-y (brīn'ī), adj. very salty; as, the briny ocean; briny tears.
bri-quet (bri-kĕt'), n. a block or brick made of coal dust and used as fuel. Also, briquette.
bri-quet (bri-kā'), n. a steel (for striking a light); a tinder box [Fr.]
āte, senāte, râre, căt, locăl, fär, ăsk, părade; scēne, ĕvent, ĕdge, novĕl, refĕr; rīght, sĭn; cōld, ôbey, côrd, stŏp, cŏmpare; ūnit, ûnite, bûrn, cŭt, focŭs, mendŭ;
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION is given at the bottom of each page. For quick reference, the letters representing the consonant or vowel sounds are printed in black face type.

How this Handbook Helps You?

To keep up with business and the race of events, we must possess the necessary means of progress. Yet no man, no matter how retentive his memory, can keep in mind more than a fraction of things desirable to know. Facts are accumulating too fast for that. Facts are elusive things, escaping us when we most want them, yet they are the things we need daily. Facts are our tools in trade; **the most necessary implements in the home, school and office.**

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Can you explain the Monroe Doctrine? The Gordian Knot? The Rubicon? The Seven Wonders of the World? What is a Knot? An Ampere? How is the English mile compared with other European measures? Can you name ten Vice-Presidents of the United States? Do you know what happened on June 28, 1914? May 7, 1915? June 5, 1916? April 6, 1917? September 14 1918? June 28, 1919?

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radical 503 railroad

chamber, coil, drum, etc., in a building heated by steam, hot air, hot water, etc., for warming the building, an appliance used with a gasoline engine to cool the water which circulates around the engine.

rad-i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *n.* a simple word, or root, from which other words are formed; the base of a chemical compound, a person who holds extreme views and takes extreme measures. *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin, original, extreme; in mathematics, showing or containing the root of a number; pertaining to a political party of advanced views. **Radical,** member of a political party holding advanced views, especially about social equality. —*adv.* **radically.**

rad-i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* a little root. Also, **radicle.**

ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *n.* a general name for wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā'dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* capable of sending forth invisible rays, such as X rays, composed of particles moving at high velocity.—*n.* **radioactivity.**

ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of invisible rays, as X rays, radium rays, etc. *v.t.* to produce a likeness of, by means of invisible rays.—*n* **radiography; radiographer.**

ra-di-om-e-ter (rā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument by means of which radiant light or heat may be directly transformed into mechanical energy.

ra-di-o-phone (rā'dĭ-ō-fōn") *n.* a device for sending sounds to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves

ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (rā'dĭ-ō-tē-lĕg'ra-fĭ), *n.* the process of sending messages without the aid of wires. wireless telegraphy.—*adj.* **radiotelegraphic.**

ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (rā'dĭ-ō-tē-lĕf'-ō-nĭ), *n.* the process of sending sound to a distance without the aid of wires. wireless telephony.

Radiometer

rad-ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* a plant with a pungent edible root, usually eaten raw, the root.

Radish

ra-di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* a chemical element, extracted from pitch-blende, which gives off invisible rays with extremely slow loss of power or weight

ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl* radii (-ĭ); radiuses (-ĕz)], a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm, the ray of a flower.

raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ă), *n.* a kind of palm fiber, used in basket weaving, etc.

raf-fle (răf'l), *n.* a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it. *v.t.* to dispose of by selling chances on. *v.i.* to take part in the selling of a thing by chances.

raft (raft), *n.* a floating flat framework made of logs, boards, etc., fastened together. *v.t.* to carry on such a float

raft-er (răf'tĕr), *n.* a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, such beams.

rafts-man (răfts'măn), *n.* a man who works on or manages a raft, or float of logs, etc., on a river.

rag (răg), *n.* a worn or torn piece of cloth; shred; a mean dress, a piece of popular music in syncopated time, *pl* tattered or worn-out garments. *v.i.* to play music in syncopated time; colloquially, to scold.

rag-a-muf-fin (răg'a-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* a beggarly, usually disreputable, fellow who wears tattered clothing: *adj.* beggarly.

rage (rāj), *n.* uncontrolled anger; extreme violence; fury; enthusiasm; great eagerness; colloquially, anything eagerly sought because of fashion, as, high heels are *the rage. v.i.* to be furious with anger; storm; to act violently; have furious force or effect; as, a fever *rages;* be violently agitated, as the sea *raged.*

rag-ged (răg'ĕd), *adj.* torn; having holes resulting from wear; as, a *ragged* coat; clothed in tattered garments, as, a *ragged* fellow; rough; jagged, as, a *ragged* stone.—*adv.* **raggedly.**—*n* **raggedness.**

rag-ged rob-in (răg'ĕd rŏb'ĭn), a common garden flower having small blossoms with jagged edges.

rag-lan (răg'lăn), *n* a loose overcoat with large sleeves or a cape.

ra-gout (ra-gōō'), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.

rag-stone (răg'stōn"), *n.* any rough, coarse-grained rock.

rag-time (răg'tīm"), *n* a form of syncopated time in music peculiar to many negro melodies or popular airs; music in this time. [COLLOQ.]

rag-wort (răg'wŭrt") *n* a common plant of the aster family with jagged or toothed leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile invasion; a sudden attack, especially to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods, as, a police *raid,* in the World War, an attack by airships upon a region outside the fighting areas, a night excursion by a small party of soldiers to an enemy trench to secure prisoners, information, etc: *v.t.* to make a sudden attack upon, to invade.—*n* **raider.**

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two supports; a wooden or iron fence, especially that placed as a guard at the edge of the deck of a ship; one of two bars of iron or steel forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; a wading bird of the crane family. *v.i.* to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language, scoff with *at* or *against. v.t.* to inclose with bars, etc. with *in* or *off.*

Rails 1, T-head, 2, double-head.

rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), *n* material for rails, a fence or barrier made of bars upheld by posts. *adj* insulting or reproaching, as, *railing* language.

rail-ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ; răl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* good-humored ridicule; merry jesting; banter.

rail-road (rāl'rōd"), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails, forming a track along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc., such a road, with all the land, stations, cars,

bōōt, fōōt, found, boil; function; chase; good; joy; *th*en, thick; hw = wh as in when; zh = z as in azure, kh = ch as in loch. See pronunciation key, pages xix to xxii.

HOW TO DIVIDE WORDS INTO SYLLABLES SHOWN AT A GLANCE. A convenience to everyone. Usually this feature is shown in the phonetic word, but in many instances the correct division of words into syllables is different from the division in the phonetic word.

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

DERIVATIVES DEFINED SEPARATELY

Where there are distinct differences in meaning, a separate entry of derivatives and variants is made. Where the meaning is clear, simple derivatives and authorized variations in spelling are printed in heavy face type.

NEW WORDS

Our language is constantly being enriched by new words. In this new Handbook the dictionary department has been given special attention, and definitions are given of such words as aerial, antenna, radio, vitamin, teleferico, soviet, bloc, Fascisti, normalcy, Rotary Club, motivate, moratorium, vacuum tube, flapper, glider, and thousands of other words not found in other dictionaries.

VARIED VOCABULARY

The selection of the vocabulary has been made with particular care. Its more than 40,000 entries include not only the words in ordinary use but also the vocabularies of science, invention, aeronautics, radio, politics, and current events which are receiving such increasing attention in all fields of activity.

COLLOQUIALISMS

Many words which were excluded from the old-time dictionaries as colloquialisms have become accepted as good English. Space is given here to many colloquialisms used both in the United States and England.

A FURTHER AID TO CLEARNESS

Thousands of words are much more easily understood from their context in sentences than from definitions. For this reason, many illustrative sentences and phrases are given. An examination of any page will show how frequently this helpful device has been employed and with excellent results.

How Many of these Questions can You Answer? ∴ ∴ ∴

Can you pronounce correctly the word **Sabotage?** Can you divide it into syllables? Do you know what it means? Does it begin with a capital or a small letter?

What is a **Curbstone Broker? Customary Law?**

Can you explain the **Seven Wonders of the World?** The **Monroe Doctrine?** The **Gordian Knot?**

Who was **Adonis? Diana? Jupiter?**

How would you **Address the Governor** of your State?

What does the abbreviation **V.D.M.** stand for?

Do you know how many stars there are in the American flag, and how they are arranged?

What kind of a letter would you write to a friend upon **Approaching Marriage?** For **Breaking a Business Engagement?**

Can you prepare a **Constitution** and **By-Laws** for a society? How would you **Suppress Debate?**

Could you make an **Address of Welcome?** If you were tendered a gift **How Would You Respond?**

Of how many States can you name the **Lawful Rate of Interest?**

What is **Standard Time?**

What is a **Knot?** How is the **English Mile** compared with other **European Measures?** The value of **Foreign Coins** in United States money?

Can you tell intelligently the **Duties of the President** of the United States? The **Secretary** of the **Treasury? Secretary of Commerce** and **Labor?**

Can you place your hands conveniently on the **Text of the Declaration of Independence?**

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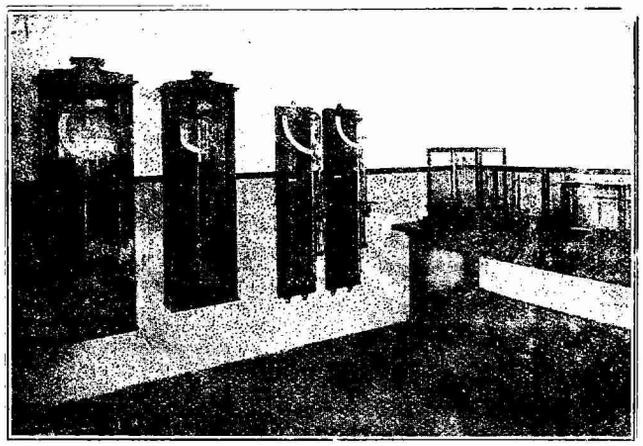
order that the tests may be comparable. It is customary in testing houses to weight the skeins after they have been in the room having a standard atmosphere long enough to be in equilibrium with this condition of moisture. It is difficult to maintain a strictly standard atmosphere continuously, but an average size accurate enough for all ordinary purposes can be made in this way.



Instruments of Precision, Single Thread Testers and Fine Analetecal Balances

In case greater accuracy is desired it is safer to make a conditioned sizing, which is obtained by getting the conditioned weight of these sizing skeins taken together and computing the average size from this. The compound sizing test is used when it is desired to use more silk than is used in the tests described above. Twenty sample skeins, one from each of twenty books are taken. From each skein forty-five hundred meters are wound off for a sizing skein so that in this test ninety thousand meters (approximately 100,000 yards) are weighed instead of 13,500 meters, as in either of the other tests. In the compound sizing test, the variation in the weight of the sizing skeins is rather an indication of the average size of the sample skeins than of evenness.

Sizing Other Fibers

Artificial silks are sized in the same manner as natural or worm silk. The sizing of spun silk or the silk yarn, that is spun from waste cocoons, throwing and manufacturing wastes of all kinds carry out the same carding and spinning of wool, silk noils, woolen, worsted cotton and li en, hemp ramie, etc. Yarns are usually spoken of as finding the "count" of the yarn. It is determined by finding how many skeins or hanks or cuts of a fixed length are required to make a pound of the yarn under standard moisture conditions.

Count should be determined under standard conditions or computed from dry weight and reported as conditioned weight count. It is sometimes reported as count in the condition as received. The Testing Houses consider count in the condition as received only applicable to special cases and only report count in this way when requested to do so and in case of dyed, bleached and mercerized yarns, where it is somewhat difficult to give with any precision the count of the grey yarn before the bleaching, dyeing, etc. In any such case it is always noted on the certificate that count is for yarn in condition received.

The sizing and count tests are really yardage tests. However, it is sometimes required to know the yardage of skeins and number of skeins per pound, or simply yards per pound by actual measurement of ten to forty skeins or of one to several pounds. Careful attention must be given to the tension of winding, which must be varied according to the count and quality of yarn.

This test is used for determining the yardage of a bale by measuring and weighing more silk than is used in sizing and count tests. It is also in effect a winding test.

Tenacity, Elongation, Elasticity

The strength (Tenacity), stretch (Elongation), and elastic limit (Yield Point) indicated by raw silk when stretched to the point of rupture show considerable variations in the same types of silk from time to time. When a raw silk thread is pulled it stretches and usually at first the stretch is proportional to the pulling force, but it reaches a point, roughly from 30 to 60% of the maximum strength of thread where the stretch is more rapid and there the silk has a permanent "Set" when the pulling force is released. Tests for these charateristics are made under standard atmospheric conditions.

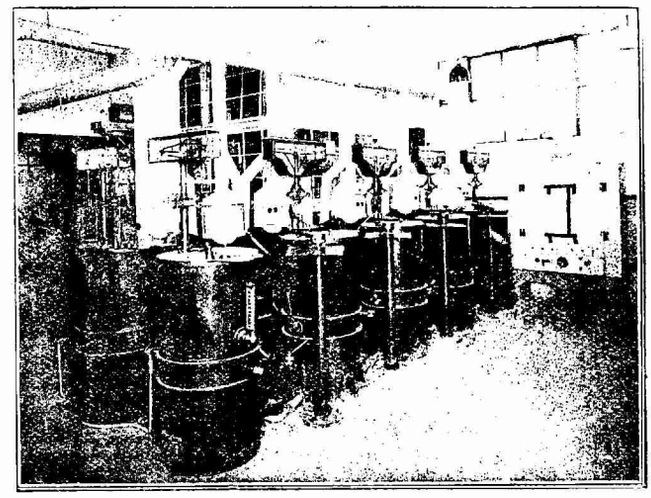
Tenacity and elongation have been long determined by the serimeter test, made by breaking ten portions, one-half meter in length and taking an average of the strength and elongations found from which to compute grams per denier on the basis of the average size of the silk as found in the standard or conditioned sizing test.

In breaking the thread singly on the serimeter it is the weakest portion that breaks, so that the average strength obtained by breaking the portions is the average of the weakest portions in the ten half meter lengths, and the stretch is for each break, the average stretch of the half meter lengths, so that the average stretch found is an average of averages. It is customary to regard an average strength of four grams per denier size and an average elongation of 20% in this serimeter test as showing high quality.

More recently a test of one hundred tests on one hundred half meter portions taken from sizing skeins has been used to some extent as making more correct averages for tenacity and elongation. However, this strength test has been considered more as a evenness test so that variation in the breaking strength has received the greater attention.

A test of more practical importance, known as the serigraph test, recently came into use for finding the average tenacity, elongation and elasticity by breaking the 400 threads (450 meters per skein of 400 ends of the standard skein) altogether and tracing the relation of elongation to force applied on a chart. This test is a consistent, repeatable test, and should supersede the serimeter for practical purposes.

Tenacity, elongation and elasticity of spun silk, woolen, worsted, cotton and other yarns are important characteristics and may be determined in the same manner as for raw silk. However, special ways of making the tests for different kinds of yarns are in common use and, therefore, must be made by the Testing Houses.



Conditioning Ovens

The strength and stretch of cotton and silk yarns are usually obtained by the "lea" test, which is made by breaking a skein of eighty turns of one and one-half yards length—120 yards in all, called a "lea", by placing the skein over two spools which are separated by a uniform speed until the skein breaks.

Woolen and worsted yarns are tested in the same manner as cotton yarns and on the same type of machine, but the lea is eighty turns of one yard length, eighty yards in all.

In all these tests it is necessary to break not less than five skeins to insure a fair average of the yarns.

Twist Test

Twist tests are made on thrown silk and on cotton, woolen, and other yarns, whether single or folded and are for the purpose of determining the average twist and the variations in twist.

The test is made on one-half meter or twenty inch lengths in the case of throw silk and on ten inches of other yarns. Ten tests are averaged together to get the average twist. The test is reported in terms per meter or turns per inch.

The test, when made on single yarns, is made on much shorter lengths than ten or twenty inches, and twenty tests are averaged together instead of ten to determine the average twist.

Winding Test

The winding test is made on skeins of raw silk to determine the relative winding quality of these skeins by finding the number of breaks made in winding a known yardage or weight onto bobbins at a known speed.

This is an important test in showing the relative cost of winding the silk from skeins onto spools and has been reported on the number of tavelles or swifts or skein holders used in the winding operation based on the assumption that an average winding girl conld tie one hundred knots an hour. This is not a very scientific way of reporting. The test should be reported as the number of breaks per pound when wound at a defined speed, as recommended by the Raw Silk Classification Committee.

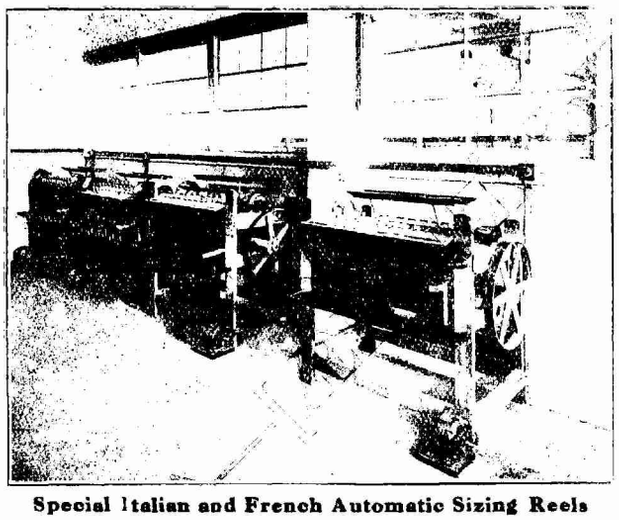
Inspection Card Test

Manufacturers and buyers frequently wish by a visual inspection to get a general notion as to the evenness and cleanness of raw, thrown and spun silk and woolens, worsted, cotton and other yarns. This is usually done by inspection of the silks or yarns on a series of ten "mirror cards" made by winding silks or yarns from ten sample skeins onto suitable cards by a mechanical devise for spacing the yarns properly. If the cards are not too large they can be transported by mail, which is sometimes a considerable advantage.

Raw Silk Defects Test (Gage Test)

The gage test, when made by experienced operators is the most important quality test applied to raw silk. It throws more light on the probable working qualities of the raw silk than any other single test. It is an analytical test which when properly interpreted furnishes a good clue to the quality of cocoon used and to the quality of the filature operation in reeling the particular silk under test.

In the analysis the defects are segregated into Evenness and Cleanness defects and the latter are divided into Major and Minor cleanness defects. Evenness defects are: weak (fine) threads, very weak (very fine) threads, coarse threads and very coarse threads. Major Cleanness Defects are Waste, Slugs, Bad Casts, Split Threads, and Very Long Knots. Minor Cleanness defects are Corkscrews, Loops, Long Knots, Nibs and Raw Knots. (The latter, Raw Knots, are not counted as defects). These are all defined with sufficient accuracy in the Tentative Standard Tests recommended by the Raw Silk Classification Committee of the Silk Association of America. To make the best use of this test it is sometimes desirable to make a further analysis of some of the defects. For example, when reporting the number of loops caught in the gages, if there are any of them quite long or tangled it



Special Italian and French Automatic Sizing Reels

would be of service to note this defect in the report as indicating that the loops are in the particular case to be rated rather as major than as minor defects.

Raw Silk Cohesion Test

This test is made on the Seem Cohesion Machine as perfected and manufactured by the U. S. Testing Company. It is a test for determining the relative agglutination of the cocoon filaments in the raw silk threads. It also can be used as an indication of the filature operations.

For the manufacturer its chief value is that of indicating the coherence of the thread for single weaving and in the throwing mill.

Raw Silk Dye Test

This is an inexpensive test made for the purpose of indicating whether raw silk tested will undergo the usual operations of degumming and dyeing without showing hairiness, lousiness, etc.

In case the silk will not withstand further tests, it should be indicated what modification of the usual operations is required in order to dye the silk with satisfactory results. Such a test should be much more commonly made, as it will insure a great saving and save a great many disappointments in a year's run.

This test is only made in the New York office Chemical Laboratory.

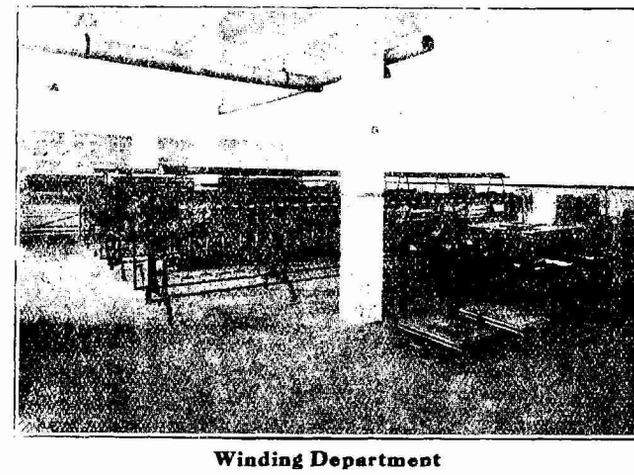
Cocoon Yield Test

When the filature operator buys cocoons in the new season he wishes immediately to know how many piculs of the cocoons he has purchased will be necessary to reel one picul of raw silk and he makes what is known as the YIELD TEST to determine the amount required. In the Yangtze Valley it generally takes anywhere from 4.8 piculs to 7 piculs of dried cocoons to yield one picul of raw or reeled silk varying upon topographical differences, and consequent variation in the climate of the many districts. This is a very important test in connection with filatures and is only made in the Shanghai Branch of the U. S. Testing Co. The usual European method is that of dividing a sample from 8 to 16 kilos (according to the size of the lot sampled) into four equal samples and sending each one to three reliable filatures for yield, reserving a fourth for the testing house as a check as in case of wide variation in return from the different filatures.

This Company prefers to make all of the tests itself and uses the averages of two tests if the results are close together, and of three or more tests if the variation in results is considerable.

Fabric Test and Analyses

A cloth analysis may be complete or partial. A common partial anaylysis includes weight per yard, construction (number of wary ends and picks per inch), counts of the yarns ("as is" in the cloth), twist of yarns ("as is" in the cloth), kind of yarn, (silk. wool, cotton etc.), staple used in the yarns and strength and stretch of the cloth. The complete analysis includes all these and with them some or all of the following less common but important tests: weave determination, thickness, reed width, bursting strength, fastness of the colors to laundering, hot pressing, bleaching, light, etc., and physical and chemical tests, such as shrinkage due to treatment with hot soap solutions, resistance to percolation (on water-proofed fabrics), determination of the "furnish" (percentage of silk, cotton, wool, etc.) for kind and quantity of filling finishing materials, for presence of mildew, salt water, etc., and a variety of other tests depending on the purpose for which the tests are. Chemical examinations are very much more important in the determination of causes of stained, unevenly dyed, tendered or other imperfect or damaged goods, it is generally known. It sometimes happens that the cause of the damage is very obscure, in which case it might happen



Winding Department

that no definite proof could be obtained, but in the greater portion of these cases a fairly definite cause can be found by an experienced analyst. Microscopic examinations to supplement the chemical examinations often prove as of great value as the chemical tests in investigations on defective goods.

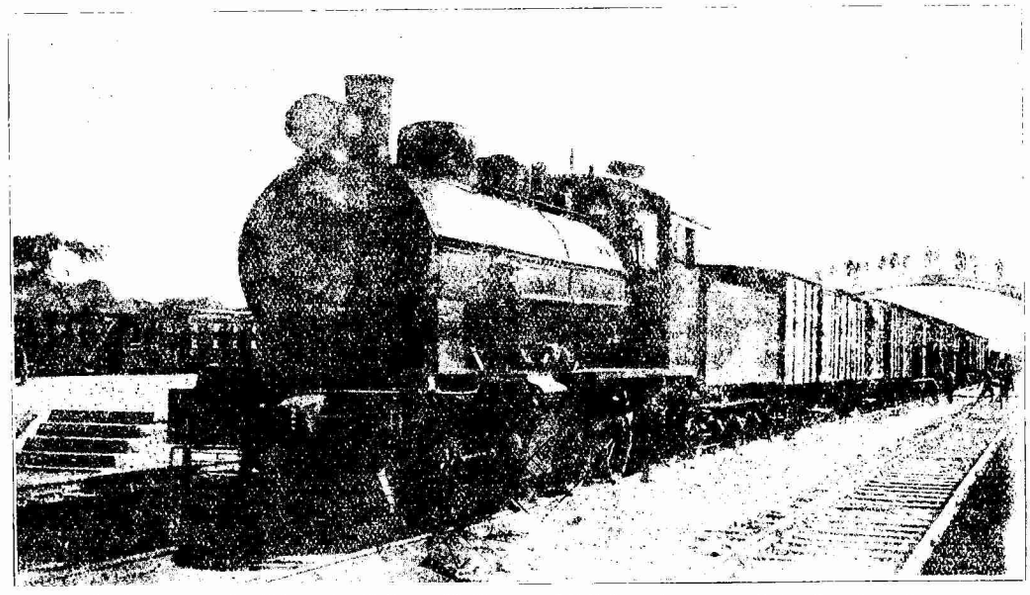
Microscopic Tests, Metallography, and Photomicrographs

Microscopic examinations and photomicrographs have become important adjuncts to testing of all kinds in every industry and every research laboratory. The photomicrograph as a record of the findings of the microscope is required to

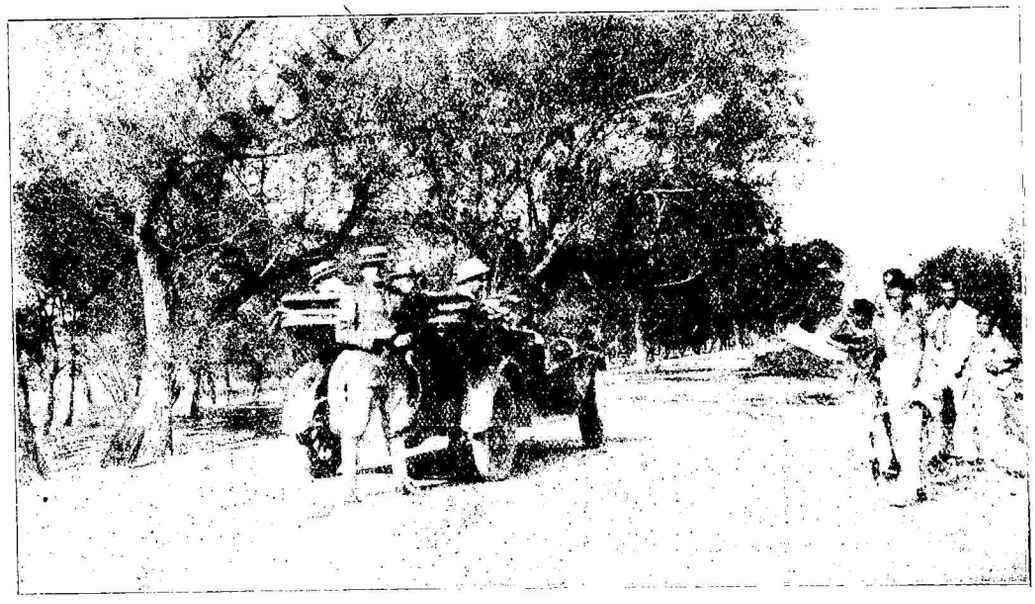
Transportation Development One of China's Greatest Needs

The first railway constructed in China was between Shanghai and Woosung. Forty-seven years ago, it was torn up and the rails and equipment shipped to Formosa. Then China had no railways and it was not so long ago either. Since then about 7000 miles of railways have been built, but many thousands of miles of additional lines must be constructed, in order to extend facilities to all of the twenty-two provinces, and make accessible the vast resources of this great country. Roads must be built also, in order to supplement the railways and serve the smaller districts where railways would not pay. Industrial development will follow if the means of transportation be first provided.

The Development of China's Transportation Facilities Constitutes a Huge Task Which Will Call for the Best Efforts of the Chinese People and All of Their Foreign Friends for Many Generations to Come.



1. Scene on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which has done much to develop the country which it traverses.



2. Scene on a 77 mile motor road built by the Asia Development Company in Shantung.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.

3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

accompany the reports of the micropic examinations wherever possible (nearly always). It will much more than compensate one for the small additional costs. This test is also made in the New York Research Dept.

Industrial Chemical Tests and Analyses

Chemical tests and examinations have become an important part of every industry and research, probably more important than any other tests and analyses. Chemistry and physics combined in the so-called physical chemistry furnish the best ultimate explanation of all scientific phenomena usually felt within the manufacturing industries.

This Company has developed its chemical tests and examinations to such an extent that it now carries on this work in four main divisions:

(1) Dyestuffs and colors, including intermediates and textile chemistry.

(2) Oils, fats, waxes and soaps of every kind.

(3) Fuels of all kinds, metals and alloys, ores and minerals.

(4) Waters for sanitary and industrial purposes and general analytical work not falling in the first three divisions.

The usual physical tests and optical examinations, such as colorometric comparison of dyestuffs and oils, specific gravity, melting and freezing points, fire and flash points, evaporation tests, index of refraction, polarization constants, etc., are all made with the most modern standard apparatus and are reported as a part of a chemical examination. Research department in New York.

Paper Test and Analyses

Paper tests and analyses are in many ways similar to textile tests and analyses. For this purpose this Company has fitted out a humidity and temperature controlled laboratory with the best modern apparatus for the making of all kinds of physical tests on papers, and makes chemical and moisture tests in its other laboratories.

The more common tests are the determination of the fibers, ash, resin, fillers, tensile and bursting strength, folding endurance, thickness and ream weight, "furnish" and moisture content.

Industrial Research

This Company undertakes a variety of research on the problems of the textile industries. By virtue of the training and experience of its chemical and research laboratory staff and the character of its material equipment, it can undertake researches relating to the problems of the textile industries on a smaller initial expenditure than would be necessary for any other way. The Shanghai branch has recently opened a filature engineering department which makes a study of filature management, control, and construction.

Instrument Shop

This Company maintains a machine shop properly equipped for making and improving special testing instruments used in routine testing and special instruments required for researches The equipment includes heat treating apparatus with recording pyrometer; apparatus for acetypene welding; special winding oufits; high temperature melting furnaces; etc., It is in fact an adjunct to the Research Department in which the research of improving the present day types of testing instruments and of devising new rooms is carried on.

Textile Storage

The Company has 60,000 sq. ft. of warehouse floor space at 316 to 344 Hudson Street, New York City, devoted to textile storage only, no other storage being accepted.

The building is of fire proof construction, is provided with electric burglar alarms, and automatic sprinkler control, and is maintained under proper conditions of temperature and humidity and is free from rodents, and from anything that imparts undesirable odors to the textiles stored.

The Shanghai International Testing House is equipped with 2,500 square ft. for the storage of all textiles but the godown was built especially for silk, concrete construction throughout, draw off scuppers, special fire proof automatic apparatus, unique air control systems for the high humidity of the summer and in fact, every precaution imaginable for the safe storage of silk and allied raw materials. Consequently it enjoys the lowest insurance in Shanghai and offers to its clientage standardized protection at the lowest local rates.

The textile materials in storage with the company in any of its five branches and laboratories can be tested without cartage charges and without breaking storage, surely a great convenience and saving.

The United States Testing Co., Inc., and the Silk Association of America stand squarely in back of the Shanghai International Testing House, the branch in Shanghai of the former and the representative in the Orient of the latter, for Standardized Fairplay and Service to the internationalized Raw Silk Industry of China.

Raw silk has cultured our modern world, commercially, artistically and finally financially, as this enormous industry in all its branches from the lowly Chinese coolie farmer to the polished Western financier, supports and feeds millions of human beings and is, consequently, a necessity to mankind and a boone to civilization.

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT IN CONDITIONING HOUSES FOR THE YEAR 1923

City	Bales Conditioned	Pounds
Milan { Anonima and Oriani }	59,998	12,306,946
Yokohama (6 mos.)	32,963	3,225,400
New York	49,662	6,309,938
Lyons	39,207	6,270,467
Turin	6,443	3,787,582
St. Etienne (6 mos.)	—	366,341
Basel	—	668,781
Zürich	—	1,612,061
Como	3,841	649,343

上海萬國檢驗所節略

近世商戰最大之進步厥惟需要諸品之或爲原料或爲製造物均設有公共機關定有標準以爲買賣之表率是也有此標準則製造家非於製造方面力謀改良工人方面注意合作不足以圖存中美絲商有鑒於斯特創辦上海萬國檢驗所以定生絲買賣標準換言之則萬國檢驗所者處於繅絲家出口家及製造家中之公正人也按上海萬國檢驗所係紐約合衆檢驗所之支部均爲正式之公共機關上海支部之所以加以萬國二字者誠以該所職務並非限於中美商人實普及於全世界絲業商人也檢驗生絲之發明者爲意法二國西曆一七二四年意國即設有生絲重量檢驗所而法國則於一八〇五年亦設有同樣之機關至美國之設有此項機關者當在一八八〇年惟該機關後於一九〇九年爲在一九〇七年經紐約省公署註冊之合衆生絲重量檢驗公司所併吞從此該公司範圍擴充一再易名於一九二〇年遂改定爲今日之紐約合衆檢驗所顧名思義可見其職務已由生絲專業一躍而爲物品檢驗所矣惟在上海之萬國檢驗所則專長於生絲及織物品也茲將紐約合衆檢驗所各種檢驗手續簡略臚列如左俾讀者得窺其一二也

(一)樣本試驗法　樣本爲全部之代表若所挑樣本不能代表全體則試驗之結果當亦不能代表其全體之眞相是選擇樣本之不可不愼也明矣譬如生絲之重量各以其空氣之乾燥與否而殊茲以保全買賣兩方利益起見世界各國絲商公認有所謂標準重量者此重量之計算法乃由淨乾生絲重量數加以百分之十一之重量而得欲求此重量必先將每包一二樣本試驗若此二樣本未乾前與已乾後所失分量相差不過百分之五則此兩數之平均數即可作爲推算其所代表之標準重量矣

(二)膠質試驗法　以出產地及繅絲法之不同生絲中所含膠質亦各懸殊其膠質相差重量約自百分之十八至百分之二十四欲知生絲纖微之眞重量則膠質試驗法尚矣非特此也既經膠質試驗法後則紡絲廠多加油料藉增重量以杜其絲頭過分之耗費者亦可從此絕跡矣

(三)油質試驗法　利用此法所以檢查線紗球所含油質若干也

(四)標準濕度　織物品須在標準濕度之試驗室中舉行之所謂標準濕度者即淨乾織物品在法氏寒暑表六十五至七十度間濕度百分之七十時所吸收之水分也

(五)粗細試驗法　生絲之粗細全憑繭子之數目與繅絲者之技能欲知其是否均勻必先查驗其在一定分量內生絲之長短若干法取數段生絲之平均分量作爲計算每磅碼數之標準其標準長短約五百碼而其標準重量約五廸三十束生絲分量之總數用三十平均之即得平均之粗細若干也

(六)韌力拉力彈力試驗法　在標準濕度中將生絲拉斷時則可窺見初則韌力與拉力成正比例既則拉力增高終則彈力失其常度不能復原矣

(七)絞捲試驗法　此項試驗用於已紡成之絲紗以檢查平均絞捲程度與絞捲之均勻與否者也

(八)繞力試驗法　此項試驗用於等長生絲在一定速率繞於卷絲軸時折斷次數之多寡以定繞力之標準

(九)生絲瑕疵試驗法　生絲瑕疵分爲參差與不淨兩種此項試驗爲查驗生絲品質之最重要者

(十)生絲黏力試驗法　此項試驗用以檢查生絲膠質之黏性者也

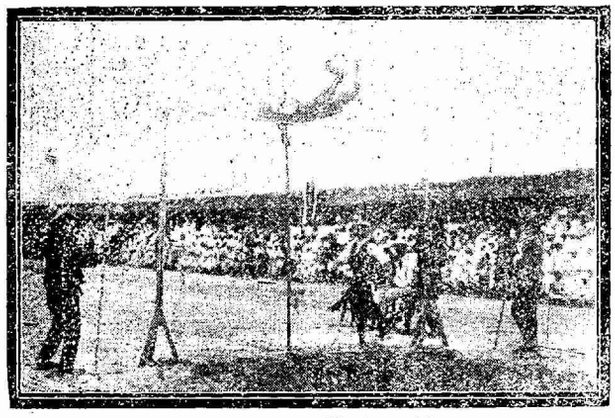
(十一)生絲染色試驗法　此項試驗所以查驗生絲經去除膠質後再行染色是否能保存其固有之光澤者也

(十二)繭產試驗法　繅絲家一經購繭後即欲知每擔生絲需繭若干此項試驗惟於上海支部舉行之

以上試驗於上海萬國檢驗所之職務上均有密切關係故特簡略表出之按上海支部爲紐約總公司及美國絲業總會之代表其執行之職務乃欲便利依標準買賣之各國絲商蓋生絲事業浩大世人之藉以爲生者以數百萬計文化之賴以增進者亦非淺鮮檢驗所以中立之地位大公無私之職務供獻於絲業界該業前途當獲益不淺也

North China Track Meet at Kaifeng

By far the most successful athletic event ever held in North China took place at Kaifeng on May 16 and 17. All things, even the weather, conspired to make it a great occasion. It was an object lesson with far-reaching possibilities. This again proves that China is linking up with world interests and doing it rapidly. The successful contestants at this meet go to Wuchang for the All-China meet which will in turn send the best men to the Olympic Games in Paris.



Pole Vaulting at Kaifeng Meet

Seven years ago the writer had the painful experience of attending the first Honan athletic meet in Kaifeng. It was ordered by official action and was accordingly a much muddled affair. The schools were seated on the ground all around the large open field without wall; and a cordon of so-called police were to keep the rabble away so the events could be seen. Before the first fanfare of the band was finished something less than ten thousand coolies rushed over the helpless police and went to the middle of the field, effectively eclipsing all possible view of the events for the rest of the day.

In the recent meet all was order. A good stand surrounded the field and gates were actually guarded and tickets charged for. Although the crowds were large—running up to the thousands beside the students—all had seats and all could see fairly well. The events came off as scheduled and judges and boy scouts functioned like veterans. This means much progress in seven years.

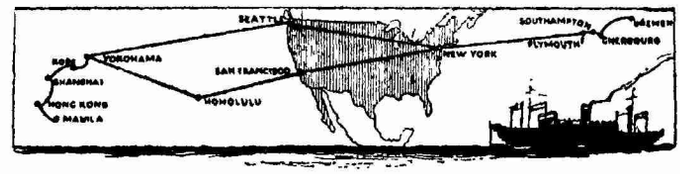
Thousands of students attended from scores of colleges and middle schools all over North China. Nau Kai took first honors, Shantung Christian University came second, and Tsing Hua came next. Several records for this part were broken. Loads of silver trophies were carried away. All seem satisfied. The various schools of Kaifeng and Chung Chow University especially are receiving praise from the visitors for the royal way in which they entertained the delegates and contestants.

H. L. H.

Kaifeng, Honan, May 18, 1924.

Bandits Slay American Carry Off Britisher

The death of Jay Dinsmore, an American about 40 years of age, and the capture of A. G. McKay, Australian, Paul Lee, Chinese graduate of Yale, and two other Chinese, by bandits in Fukien province on May 16, was reported in the press during the past week, serving to recall that almost no improvement has resulted in the protection of foreigners in China from the horrible lesson of Lincheng over a year ago, about the settlement of which the foreign diplomats at Peking are still "puttering" with Peking officialdom. President Coolidge's decision to devote the remainder of America's portion of the Boxer Indemnity to Tsing Hua college and other educational benefits for Chinese puts to rest the manifold schemes occupying Chinese and foreign attention for getting the funds for pet projects, ranging from the distribution of some author's book to the rehabilitation of



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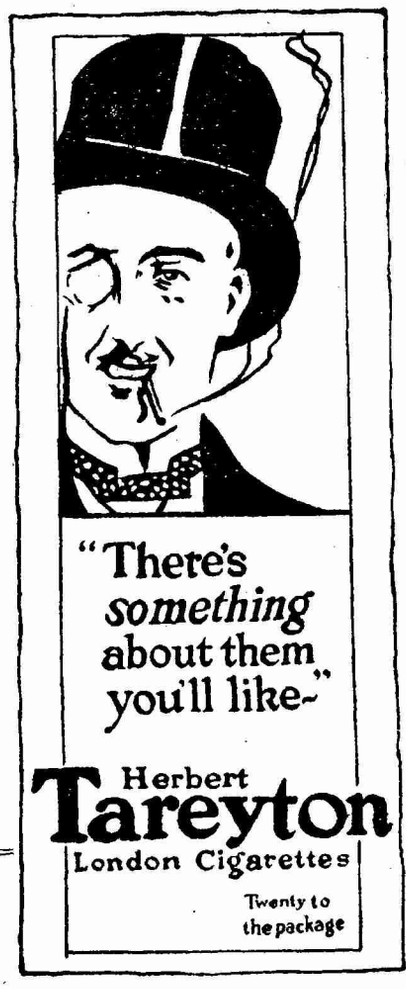


some bankrupt private enterprise. There has been no change in the Canton situation, except from the outside, Wu Pei-fu stating that within three months he will drive out Sun Yat-sen and unite the South with the Peking government. In Japan, the resignation of American Ambassador Cyrus E. Woods, Coolidge's signature of the immigration bill including Japanese exclusion from the United States after next July 1, preparation for the imperial wedding on June 5 after which the Kiyoura cabinet is expected to resign, progress of Soviet-Japanese negotiations, and entertainment of the American round-the-world fliers occupy public interest. Attention in the Philippines is directed to action in the United States regarding independence, both in Congress and the party presidential platforms now being framed. It looks as if independence would receive no decisive attention from the present session of Congress.

Fukien Bandit Tragedy

Details of the latest banditry involving foreign victims have not yet appeared in the press. It seems that a forestry party of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, a British firm, were in the small village of Pichikow, some 300 miles up the Min river from Foochow, Fukien province, when they were attacked. Mr. Dinsmore, though shot through the abdomen and bruised about the head, is thought to have travelled about 10 miles before finding a boat in which he floated 30 miles down the Min river to Shahsien, where he died on May 20. His four companions were carried off by the bandits whose whereabouts are unknown. The American legation at Peking on May 24 expressed *hope* to the Peking government that an inquiry would be made and the guilty punished, and the British legation asked for immediate steps for the release of their subject, Mr. McKay. In connection with the foreign legations' action in the matter of banditry, it is interesting to read a press dispatch of May 26 that "the diplomatic body have not yet sent to the Waichiaopu their reply to the Chinese government's request for discussions regarding the Lincheng (May 1923) claims as the details have not yet been sent to the Doyen by some of the legations", and also the press disptach of May 19 that all possibility of ransoming the two Japanese captured in Szechuen, September 7 last year from the *s. s. Iyang Maru*, has for the time being passed. These two Japanese have been in captivity nine months. So much for diplomacy in China!

Dispostion of U. S. Boxer Indemnity

Despite questions of banditry, unpaid debts, and other grievances in China, the United States still comes up smiling and in the last week President Coolidge approved Congress' decision to return the remainder of the American share of the Boxer indemnity, a matter of $13,000,000 extending over 20 years, to China for educational purposes. The disposition of the fund brought great disappointment to many who hoped to secure all or part of the money for other projects. The Huai river conservancy had ardent supporters, is being reported that Chinese capitalists had secured options of the land to be benefited by the Huai project in the expectation of making millions. There was one Chinese author who sometime ago advocated that the money be used for publishing and distributing his book as the best means of helping China. Many Americans would have liked to see the fund used for liquidation of their bills against the Chinese government. There were Chinese who wanted the money spent in rehabilitating industries in which they are interested. Under the circumstances, there was probably no one project so generally tolerable to everyone as education.

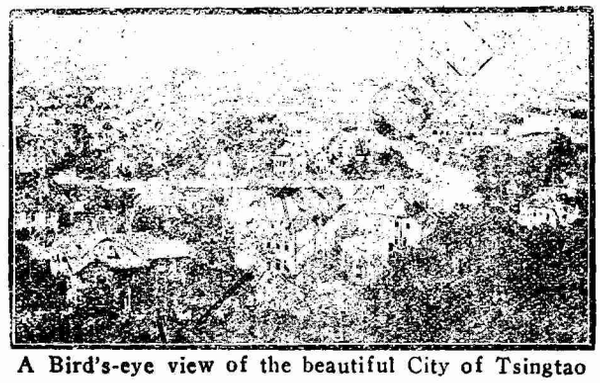
Sun Yat-sen and Canton Affairs

Sun Yat-sen is believed alive by the North-China *Daily News*, because of photographs in its possession in which Sun is taken with the French flier d'Oisy who was in Canton on May 19. The letter published elsewhere in this issue sent from jail by Hin Wong, the journalist charged by Sun with having started the rumor of his death, is the latest information received concerning him.

Regarding the military situation in South China, the *Eastern News Agency* reported on May 24, as follows:

"Putting together the general trend of the situation in the region of the East River, the two contending forces under the command of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, repectively, are not in a position to take the offensive against each other for the reason that because of

Connecting Tsingtao



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the very rainy season the river in that district is swollen, although sectional skirmishes are taking place here and there. The combined troops under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with the Hunan troops on the left wing and the Yunnan and Kuangsi troops on the right wing, are now holding their own against Gen. Chen Chung-ming's troops with the troops under Gen. Lin Hu on the right wing and those under Gen. Yeh Chu on the left wing.

"Of late, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has caused the Peking government to announce the appointments of General Lin Hu as Tuli of Military Affairs of Kuangtung, and of other officials of the same province. Marshal Wu is, at the same time, alleged to have formulated the following items as a counter-measure against Canton:—(1) To station Gen. Sun Chuan-fang on the border of Fukien and to make him communicate with General Chen Chiung-ming's troops; (2) To station Gen. Hung Chao-lin's troops in Chaochow and Swatow with their headquarters at Hweichow; (3) To appoint Gen. Yang Ken-ju and Gen. Yeh Chu Commanders-in-chief of the Northern Army and Southern Army, respectively, with a view to making a general attack upon Dr. Sun's troops. (4) To compromise the discord between Chang Yi and Yang Shu-chuang at Swatow, thereby strengthening the union of the forces belonging to the North and to despatch the Northern Fleet to the South.

"By the foregoing plan, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is reported to have resolved to solve the whole Canton question within the next three months. Upon receipt of the above news, Dr. Sun's headquarters are now discussing what steps should be taken against the probable general attack by the troops from the North. In case Marshal Wu's plan is realized and if the time of opening hostilities on such a large scale should really come, it is inferred that Dr. Sun's troops will adopt strategy on the basis of the presumption that the Northern troops will appear in the district of Sheklung, advancing along the Canton-Kowloon line."

Peking Worries

With the approach of the Dragon Boat festival on June 6, when the Chinese make payments against their indebtedness, Peking has been forced to devote some attention to raising money for salaries of employes. The prospects are not bright, but with some "loss of face" the event will pass as have other festivals without complete disruption of the Chinese firmament. Official opinion seems to be swinging to the view of Finance Minister Wang with regard to an early settlement of the German bond and the Gold Franc issues, because China is beginning to realize that these two matters are holding up other questions of greater importance.

There has been no change in the status of Sino-Russian negotiations since the first of April, Premier Sun Pao-chi recently reported to Parliament. China still awaits reply to the last note of Foreign Affairs Minister Koo. With regard the bomb recently sent Koo, the sender has not been discovered. Several students have been arrested as possible accomplices of Communists, in this connection, but there is no real evidence against them. Girls are among the arrested.

Colonel Chen, who assaulted the Britisher Bessel at the Fengtai railway station many weeks ago, is to be retried on June 30, by special court martial.

Mixed Court and Shanghai Extension

The Ministry of the Interior, after due consideration of the question of the rendition of the Mixed Court at Shanghai, has suggested that the court be converted into a special tribunal. It has forwarded this proposal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, inviting its views in the matter. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made the counter-proposal that the Mixed Court be reorganized first, and states that although the diplomatic representatives here of the leading powers have approved of the demand made by the Consular Body at Shanghai for the extension of the limits of the International Settlement there, the ministers of the smaller powers have not as yet voiced their views on the question.

Tung Kang, former Minister of Justice, Li Tsho-yi, Zau Shi-en, and other representatives of various public organizations in Shanghai arrived in the capital on May 21 to make representations to the Central government on the proposed rendition of the International Mixed Court in Shanghai. They called on Minister of Justice Chen Kuh and inquired if the government would be able to secure the unconditional return of the Mixed Court. To this the Minister of Justice is said to have replied that it was not possible, but informed his callers that the government would bring into the approaching discussions a section of the Yang King Pang Regulations concerning the appointment of court officials.

Minister Schurman's Views

During last week's trip to Shanghai, U. S. Minister Schurman, addressing the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, is reported by the *China Press* to have said:

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"The Diplomatic Corps in Peking in their note to the Waichiapu on the question of the Mixed Court, expressed the desirability of effecting harbor improvements in Shanghai and of extending the present boundaries of the Settlement. These were not conditions made by the diplomats for the rendition of the Mixed Court, but were thought to be questions which should be discussed now together with the rendition plan of China. It was not the intention of the Diplomatic Corps, Dr. Schurman said, to saddle the question of the Mixed Court with these provisions. The foreign ministers in Peking fully recognise the sovereign rights of China, but were obliged to point out the fact that there was not sufficient land for the expansion of this great city and it would be to the interest of the city itself to effect such expansion, as Shanghai was rapidly becoming one of the world's greatest cities. They were friendly requests, the Minister said, and he believed that the refusal to take up the questions by China would not prejudice the return of the Mixed Court. But to accept the suggestion would mean the performance of a friendly action the part of China and would hasten the return not only of the Court but the entire Settlement, which was bound to come some day. The Minister is personally in favor of restoring the civil jurisdiction to the Chinese but would be reluctant in the case of litigation involving interests of foreigners. It was true that, China had made certain progress in judicial reform; certain sets of codes have been promulgated, but, in his opinion, the code was not half so important as the administration of it. It was feared that in the administration of the law, the foreigner would not get the same security as he has today. The minister suggested that China establish model courts in Shanghai and vicinity and give an ocular demonstration and proof of judicial tribunals in which foreigners could trust. He even suggested that competent foreign judges be appointed to sit and hear cases for a transition period of say ten or fifteen years. This would not reflect upon the dignity of China and the power of appointment would still remain with China, which country could refrain from exercising it at any time."

Industrial Conference at Peking

The government *Gazette* announces, with reference to the proposal to call a Central Industrial Conference in Peking next Autumn, that the conference will be divided into two sections. One will be known as the Industrial Delegates Section and will be organised by the representatives of officially recognised industrial institutes and leading enterprises. The second will be termed the Industrial Administration Section and will be organised by the administrative authorities of industrial organisations in the provinces and provincial districts. The two sections will be held separately but both in Peking. The former will be under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce. Its aim is to encourage and improve industries generally. It will last fifteen days but that period may be extended for ten days. The members will be chosen from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, representative of the Ministry of Commerce, and fishing and mining institutions, while business concerns of Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton, authorised by the Ministry of Commerce, may each send one delegate.

Queue Cutting, Rain Gods, and Athletics

A summary of events in China for the week past would be incomplete without mention of three events typical of China in these days. On the one hand was an assemblage of over 500 students to compete in athletics at Wuchang, while elsewhere Chinese gentry and officials were praying to an Iron Tablet for rain and the republican governor of Chilhi ordered that all Chinese cut off their queues because they are a *mark of ignorance*.

The national athletic meet was held at Wuchang from May 22 to 24. The athletes, who assembled from various provinces of the country, numbered nearly 500, including 105 from Kiangsu province, 100 from Hunan province, 23 from Kiangse, 23 from Chihli, 21 from Kwangtung, 28 from Fukien, 14 from Honan, 19 from Shensi, 2 from Shantung, 8 from Chekiang, 7 from Anhui, 19 from Shanse, 14 from Kueichow, 16 from Fengtien, 40 from Peking, 2 from Tientsin, 16 from Shanghai, 41 from Hupeh and 5 resident in Wuchang.

With regard to the prayers for rain, Larry Lehrbas wrote in the *China Press* under date line of May 22: "The days of miracles have not passed! Today, after two days of prayer to the historic "Iron Tablet" containing the spirit of the Rain God Peking was visited by a terrific thunder and lightning storm, followed by a rainfall of several hours duration—the first rain that has fallen in the capital since last September. Only two days ago, after the drought had continued until nearly all the crops in the countryside surrounding Peking had been burned up, the ancient tablet, with a record of having produced rain on several historic occasions, was brought to Peking from Hantan Hsien in Shantung, where it

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has been installed in a temple all its own, and where it receives the kow-tows requisite and necessary to propriate the Dragon King, in whose province they keep the rain clouds. The tablet was escorted from the prosaic railway station to the Temple of the Most High near Coal Hill, just outside the Forbidden City in magnificent style reminiscent of the days of the Manchu Emperors, and since then the leading gentry and officials have kowtowed, offered up incense offerings and prayed for rain for two days. And today it rained!"

The *Chung Mei News* relates the queue-cutting order: "Queue cutting parties in all parts of Chihli province will be arranged by the police and local authorities, according to Chinese papers which say the order has been issued by General Wang Cheng-ping. The reports say the Governor has decided that wearing of queues is a mark of ignorance and that they must be taken off. Accordingly, two months will be spent in teaching the people that queues are useless. Posters will be distributed and the police and officials will tell the people in the villages that they get rid of the queues. At the end of this period the queue harvest will begin. It will last for two months. At the end of that period, those who have not obeyed the order will be fined one dollar and the money will be paid to those officers who have been zealous in carrying out the commands of their superiors. Special officers are to be assigned to the various districts, the report says, so that the work may be done efficiently."

Coolidge Signs Bill Excluding Japanese from U.S.A.

Japanese have been hoping against hope that something would transpire to prevent the enactment of the clause in the immigration bill passed by the United States Congress, which excludes Japanese from America. With Coolidge's signature of the bill on May 26, every hope was necessarily squelched. Japanese Ambassador Hanihara is reported to be resigning on July 1 when the exclusion goes into effect. American Ambassador Wood's resignation was made public on May 19. Family reasons were given as the cause of his resignation, but connection with the immigration issue is generally believed to be at the bottom of it. The Japanese have made much of his farewell, expressing regrets, as he openly sided with them on the immigration issue. *Reuters* carried the following report of what course Japanese might take on the passage of the exclusion clause:

"According to press reports, in case the Japanese exclusion clause becomes a law, the Japanese government will, as the first step, lodge a strong protest with the American government on the ground that the clause is incompatible with the treaty of commerce concluded between Japan and the United States and will, as the second step, notify the U. S. government of the abrogation of the Gentlemen's Agreement by which Japanese immigration to countries adjacent to the United States has hitherto been restricted. An agreement is prevailing in certain political circles that in the event of the U. S. government showing no sincerity towards the Japanese protest referred to above, the abrogation of the Japanese-American commercial treaty should be carried out."

Soviet-Japanese Negotiations Progress Rapidly

The negotiations between Japanese Minister to China Yoshizawa and Soviet Envoy Karakhan have been on a formal footing since May 19, both negotiatiors having full power to draw up a treaty. The *Eastern News Agency* reported on May 23 that, "While the substance of the negotiations is still being kept strictly secret, it is reported that an agreement has already been reached on the principal problems such as the Nikolaievsk incident, the question of right and interests, the question of the treaties concluded between the two countries under the Tsarist regime, and the question of private property. Accordingly, the delegates of the two countries are about to decide on the fundamental principles for the official recognition by Japan of the Soviet government."

The Japanese arrested at Vladivostok several weeks ago have been released.

Commission to Study Army Reorganization

The Japanese Minister of War has appointed a commission to study the question of bringing Japanese military equipment up to date. Its report is to be ready by March 1925, and as a part of the study, officers are to be sent to the United States, Great Britain and France. It is pointed out that the Japanese army has changed but little since the Russo-Japanese war. The greatest deficiency is in the air force chemical; warfare is a closed book; Japan is practically without tanks; and machine guns and automatic rifles are but little employed in the present army. The cost of modernizing its army is a serious consideration of the government because of the earthquake; and it is probable most of the improvements will have to be made from economies within the Army itself.

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Japanese politics, which have lapsed in intensity since the elections on May 10, are due to revive in interest immediately after the imperial wedding which takes place on June 5. The Kiyoura cabinet considered it should remain in office till after the elections and the wedding. With these accomplished, the opposition parties winning the election look for the cabinet's resignation.

Philippine Independence Issue Will Probably Be Left for Presidential Campaigns

The only matter of general interest regarding the Philippines is the *United Press* dispatch from Washington on May 20, which follows: "A crisis has been reached in the Philippine independence question, and unless the Philippines accept the Fairfield bill as it stands, the author of the bill will not press its early consideration by the House. Unless he does fight for its consideration, it will go over the term. Mr. Fairfield has declared that he must have the assurance that the Philippines will support the bill before he can ask to have it taken to the floor. This the Independence Mission has not yet agreed to do. There is no concerted pressure for hearing either the Fairfield bill or the minority recommendation for immediate independence. There are too many other pressing matters. The Cooper bill has been killed in committee and it is now impossible to use it as a compromise. It is considered certain that unless Chairman Fairfield modifies his stand, House action will be postponed at least until next session. Should the Independence Mission consent to support the Fairfield bill or to definitely reject it, some statement of the Administration's attitude might be obtained. Without any such statement, neither the champions of the Fairfield bill nor the advocates of immediate independence are eager to bring the matter to a test. A large minority favors immediate independence." The remaining course open to those interested in settling Philippine status will probably be the inclusion of Philippine planks in the party platforms in the coming presidential elections.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 20. Representatives of Japan and Russia begin formal negotiations toward recognition, at Peking——World Congress of Agriculturists at Rome terminates.——Stocks drop in New York market following passage of Soldiers' Bonus bill.——Chairman of U. S. Naval Committee recommends expenditure of $150,000,000 to bring America up to 5-5-3 naval ratio.

May 21. Soviet delegates at London conference seek loan to cover pre-war debts to British bondholders and for purchase of machinery, etc.——Following French elections, Soviet resumes trade relations with France, believed to be an indication new government has promised recognition when installed.

May 22. Grindell Matthews, British inventor, reported to have discovered a "death ray."——Lloyd George starts Liberal party revival campaign.

May 23. Japanese press states Japanese-American commercial treaty should be abrogated if Japanese exclusion is effected.——Yale school of medicine announces discovery of new serum for cure of scarlet fever.——Americans abroad must pay income tax, is report of recent U.S. Supreme Court decision.——Considerable French agitation for President Millerand's resignation.——Chairman of U. S. House immigration committee points to present rush of Japanese to America as evidence of Japan's diregard of Gentlemen's Agreement.——President Coolidge signs bill returning Boxer money to China.

May 24. Expect to connect England and America by telephone shortly.——Soviet apologies to Japan for Nikolaievsk massacre.——Anglo-American liquor treaty, permitting search of vessels 12 miles off shore, now in effect.——Miner's strike in Ruhr spreads.

May 25. Leaders addressing congress of Russian Communist party are optimistic regarding Soviet's outlook.——Supreme Soviet court sentences 17 judges to death for corruption.

May 26. President Coolidge signs immigration bill including Japanese exclusion on July 1.——King and Queen of Italy visitors in England.——German cabinet resigns. Chancellor Marx to form new one.——Coolidge may convene new armament limitation conference if European governments accept Dawes' plan.

May 27. Inventor of death ray, not satisfied with British government offer, may sell patent to French.

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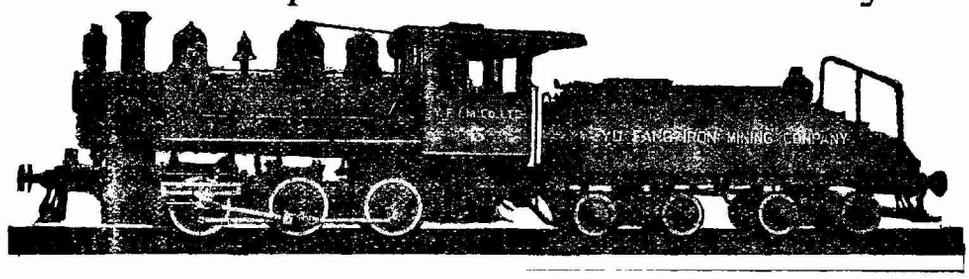

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American Fliers Expected in Shanghai June 2

Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, commanding the U. S. Army air squadron which is eagerly awaited in Shanghai

On May 22, the American round-the-world fliers alighted in Kasumigaura, a few miles from Tokio, after a 720 mile flight in about 10 hours, completing a total for the trip of 6,575 miles made in 90 flying hours.

The Japanese gave the fliers the heartiest of welcomes. Cheers and fireworks greeted the landing of the planes at Kasumigaura; and the newspapers are full of congratulatory stories and comments on the flight. On the 24th, the airmen went to Tokio by train, spending two days in a round of entertainment. An elaborate luncheon was given by the Minister of War.

While the fliers are resting from their hard trip through the Arctic, the motors of the planes are being changed and the machines made ready for fast flying across Asia and Europe. The latest report is that the planes will leave Kasumigaura on May 31 on the 650 mile flight to Nagasaki, where a rest of 24 hours will be made. The planes will then make the 470 mile jump to Shanghai on June 2, landing in the Whangpoo near the Standard Oil wharves.

On May 21, the British flier MacLaren set out from Calcutta for Rangoon. When near Akyab, heavy rains were encountered and the plane became so saturated that it could not be kept in the air. In landing it was damaged beyond repair, but fortunately neither pilot nor mechanician were injured. As soon as MacLaren receives a new plane, he will continue on around the world.

The French ace d'Oisy and his mechanician, Vesin, have been in Shanghai since their plane crashed in landing here on May 20. The generous offer of General Lu of Chekiang province of a 300 H. P. Breguet plane to continue the flight to Japan was accepted by the French aviators, who have been busy getting the machine into shape for flight to North China, Korea and Tokio. D'Oisy hoped to leave Shanghai on May 25, but has been delayed. An odd incident of the proposed flight to North China developed at Nanking where d'Oisy proposed to stop for fuel. General Chi informed the French consulate that if d'Oisy landed there he would sieze the plane. President Tsao Kun of China immediately instructed Chi not to interfere with the international flight. The only reason which can be imputed to Chi for his action is jealousy that his rival in Chekiang, General Lu, has furnished the means for the French to continue their flight.

World-flying seems to be becoming a national mania. Argentina announces a world flight starting from Holland; and Japan considers a flight from Tokio to Paris.

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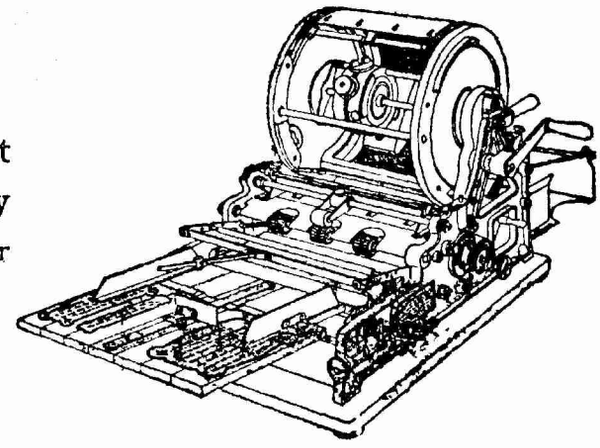

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New Books and Publications

That Marvel—The Movie

That Marvel—The Movie, A Glance at Its Reckless Past-Its Promising Present, and Its Significant Future; by Edward S. Van Zile, Litt. D., with an introduction by Will H. Hays. G.P. Putnam's Sons. 1923.

It is a most astounding volume, this "That Marvel—The Movie." The author is perhaps correct in many of the statements he makes, and he is certainly enthusiastic. Doctor Van Zile's style is all his very own, and is perhaps a little too modern for the moderns. As a book it reminds one of the German cubistic film of a few years ago, "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." One marvels after seeing one and reading the other.

After reading about the marvel, becoming entangled and confused and at last flinging one's self to the end with a feeling of reaching safe harbor after a typhoon and long-submergence, a reviewer might do worse than repeat some of the chapter headings and topic sentences. Needless to say, they are "short and snappy."

Each chapter begins "The Movie" and continues, among other titles: New Significance; At Birth; First Steps; Goes to the Bad; Develops a Conscience; Improves Its Morals; Maketh What Kind of a Man; Takes on New Functions; as a World Power; as a World Language; as THE HOPE OF CIVILIZATION.

Chapter summaries include such entrancing statements that it is hard to pay attention to the really interesting history of the development and growing influence of the motion picture. A few of the pithy clauses: Civilization in peril—Leaders of thought give warning—Mankind repeats old errors—The motion picture the only Esperanto; The men who rocked the cradle of a new hope for the race; Grows up in the slums—Goes from bad to worse—Will Hays called to the rescue—Pulpit, press and playwrights thunder against it; It rises from mush to masterpieces—Ravenous for screen-food—A ghoul exhausting the grave-yards—Contemporary novelists fail to supply the demand; The screen an ally to historical accuracy—Can it save the race from a threatened cataclysm?—Is the race doomed to commit Hari-Kari?; The race at the parting of the ways—The fate of civilization in the balance; American Constitution doomed if censorship prevails; Civilization now world-wide—Its salvation depends on mutual understanding—The screen the only universal tongue—How it can be made to rescue the race.

The appendices, six in number, do not fly so high, but merely give facts of number and location of the moving picture theatres of the world, finances of the industry in America, fight against censorship, and the like.

Maurice Votaw.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

Ashes Of Vengence

By H. B. Somerville. New York: Robert M. McBride and Company.

This story written in graphic style which characterises many of the modern novels tells of a bit of history of France, in the sixteenth century. The heroine, a little unassuming girl, comes to Paris with her lover to see the festivity of the great city and there attracts the attention of another youth who has been an enemy of her lover. A duel followed and her lover has the advantage over his adversaries. But the scale of fortune is turned when the king, under the influence of his men, orders all the Huguenots to be killed on the same night. The lover a Huguenot himself agrees to serve his adversary for five years as a servant to save the life of his sweetheart. He serves the time under the most humiliating circumstances, for the sake of the safety of his sweetheart. After many adventures and changing circumstances described very vividly, love triumphs and hatred yields to the softening pressure of love. The book is entertaining, but there is nothing deep or remarkable in it. The story recently was shown in the movies in Shanghai and elsewhere in China.

H. P. Shastri

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Return of American Boxer Indemnity to China

References: Pp. 443-5

Questions: 1. On what grounds has the American Congress decided to remit the remainder of the Boxer Indemnity to China? 2. What provisions are made for carrying out the plan? 3. Why is a joint commission desirable? What do both Chinese and Westerners fear in reference to this matter? 4. What ideas of the method of gathering information by the government do you receive from reading this editorial? 5. Why have the Americans who have lived or who now live in China favored the return of the indemnity? 6. How far back does this provision passed by Congress apply? Why? 7. What are the views expressed by Mr. MacMurray? Who is he? 8. Who is Miss M. E. Wood, and what suggestion has she offered for the use of part of the indemnity funds? 9. At what other periods has the U. S. government returned indemnity funds to China?

Topic 2: American Policy Since the Washington Conference

References: Pp. 447-8

Questions: 1. Who wrote this artice and why? 2. How long ago was the Washington Conference? 3. How far back can you trace American policy in China? (Note: Consult Dennett's *Americans in Eastern Asia*) 4. What was Secretary Hay's relation to the Open Door Policy? Did the idea originate with him? 5. What was the keynote of the Washington Conference? 6. Discuss the Nine Power Treaty? Has it gone into force? Why? 7. What had the Washington Conference to do with the Open Door Policy? 8. Discuss the Coltman Case. 9. Is the Lincheng Affair "closed" and "Settled"? 10. What suggestions as to China's railroads were made after the Lincheng affair? 11. What are the writer's conclusions?

Topic 3: Sino-Soviet and Sino-German Relations

References: Pp. 471-2

Questions: 1. Who is the Soviet envoy to the Far East? 2. What complaints has he made? Involving what countries? 3. How is the Chinese Eastern Railway involved in Sino-Soviet relations? 4. What are the liabilities on the German Bonds? 5. What is the present status of Sino-German relations?

Topic 4: Filipino Independence

References: P. 47

Questions: 1. What has been the attitude recently of the American Congress on the subject of Filipino Independence? 2. What Congressional Committee has to do with questions relating to the Philippines? 3. What is a majority and what is a minority report? 4. What military plans of the U. S. in the islands have recently been discussed? 5. Why have the Filipinos lost hope of immediate independence? 6. Do you think the islands should be given immediate independence? Explain why.

Topic 5: Affairs in Japan

References: P. 472

Questions: 1. When was the general election held in Japan? 2. What is a general election? a by-election? 3. Name the constitutional parties in Japan. 4. In what way has Tokyo recently suffered? 5. Has the Kiyoura Cabinet resigned as yet? Why?

Topic 6: International Air Races

References: P. 473

Questions: 1. Which nation's fliers have first crossed the Pacific Ocean? 2. What difficulties had to be overcome? 3. Where are the American fliers at present? 4. How long in hours of actual flying did it take to cross the Pacific Ocean? 5. How long does it take for a steamer to cross? 6. Who is the French airman who has flown to the Orient? 7. How long did it take him to come from Canton? 8. What accident did he have in Shanghai? 9. Will this stop his trip to Tokyo? 10. Where are the British and Portuguese fliers at present? 11. What are the Australians doing in this line?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Sun's "Death" and Mr. Hin Wong's Arrest

References: Pp. 446,472

Questions: 1. Why have so many rumors been current concerning the death of Dr. Sun? 2. Why has Dr. Sun acted so oddly about newspaper interviewers? 5. What criticisms are made of his arrest of Mr Hin Wong? 4. What are the charges against the latter? 5. On what are charges of tyranny made against Dr. Sun? 6. Tell why you agree or disagree.

Topic 2: Popular Education in Soochow

References: P. 452

Questions: 1. How old is the popular education movement in Soochow? 2. How old is the movement itself? 3. Who are behind the movement? 4. What are their objects 5. Discuss the organization of the movement. 6. How many schools are their in Soochow connected with this movement? How many students are in them? 7. Why is illiteracy a danger to a nation?

Topic 3: China's New Constitution

References: Pp. 454-6

Questions: 1. Tell what you can of the writer of this article. 2. What topic does he discuss this week? 3. What Constitutions were studied in making the new Chinese Constitution? 4. Discuss the differences between the powers of the presidents of France and the United States. 5. What is a suspensive veto? Has the Chinese president a suspensive veto? Explain. 6. Who are theoretically eligible to the presidency in China? 7. How is the present president said to have attained this office? 8. What checks are there on the Chinese president's powers? 9. What is Martial Law? Who may proclaim it? 10 May a president of China be legally removed?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has again been practically lifeless and the net change in values has been insignificant. The outside public seem to regard present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market and are assuming a waiting attitude while local mills are buying on a hand to mouth policy only.

The chief interest from now on will be centered on the planting of the new crop, preparatory work in this connection is already underway, and we shall continue to report on the progress from week to week as we have done in previous years.

Under the circumstances, it looks to us as if this trend of the market may continue for another week or two and we think the progress of the coming crop will be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. In all some 4,000 to 5,000 bales have changed hands for export to Szechuen, Kiangse, Hankow, Canton, Fukien, Wuhu, Swatow, Tientsin and Tsingtao.

Liverpool, May 22, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		18.11	Pence
"	July	16.94	"
"	Oct	15.09	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 22, 1924.

New York Market:—

July	29 23	Cents
Oct.	25.97	"
Dec	25.26	"
Jan	25.06	"
Mar	25.25	"
Spot	32 35	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 22, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	595	per Khandy,	
" " " " "	New crop	518	"	"
Fully Good Bengal, May	"	543	"	"
Fine Oomra, May	"	559	"	"

Market:—*Firm*

Shanghai Market:—

Tangchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	"	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	"	45.50
Taichong, Spot	"	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	"	47.00
Ningpo, Spot	"	44.50

Market:—*Steady.*

Giving Shanghai

A MODERN TRADE WEEKLY

It has been truly said that there is no more insufferable bore than he who talks unceasingly of himself. But, on the other hand, the bore ceases so to be if from his monologue there emerges something of advantage to the listener. This monologue may have such a result.

There is nothing in the sphere of business that can not be better done. Many years ago a merchant in China could by a few meetings and a few personal chats with the dealers know practically all that was happening in the commercial world. This is impossible today. Not only has the trade grown very rapidly and become highly complex, but the means of getting reliable information in a land where merchants and dealers are prone to exaggerate facts and give false information, are exceptionally difficult.

With the growth of trade in this country the need is urgent for a well-edited trade journal, with a sane editorial policy and an up-to-date and extensive local and other news service. It is to the need for such an organ that "Capital and Trade" owes its inception, and the big support given it already ensures for it a long life of usefulness. China's vast wealth of natural undeveloped resources, its commercial and industrial potentialities and the general view that it will one day constitute a financial bonanza have led to the constant effort of untrained men to start journals that aim to cater to the mercantile community. It has not taken the merchants a long time to realise the worthless character of the news served for their edification, and the inadequate and insipid policy of the paper. With the magnitude of the trade of China has come a genuine desire for a live and up-to-date trade weekly. This need will be fully satisfied in "CAPITAL AND TRADE."

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APPLICATION FORM

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Address.....

28-546

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 28th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver after touching 34 1/16d. is to-day back to last week's closing quotation of 34 5/16d. The quotation for two months forward at 34 1/16d is 1/8d. lower than last week and our official rate for T/T on London remained at 3 3 1/4d. until to-day when it dropped 1/4d. to 3/ ,d. There has again been a good demand for Gold T/T, with very little cover offering in the form of Export paper and we close with about 3/4d. above official rates offered for T/T on London, the market is inclined to easy. As usual at this time of the year remittance of Dollars to the cocoon districts has reduced our stocks of silver which however is largely in excess of that held at this time last year, or since 1921.

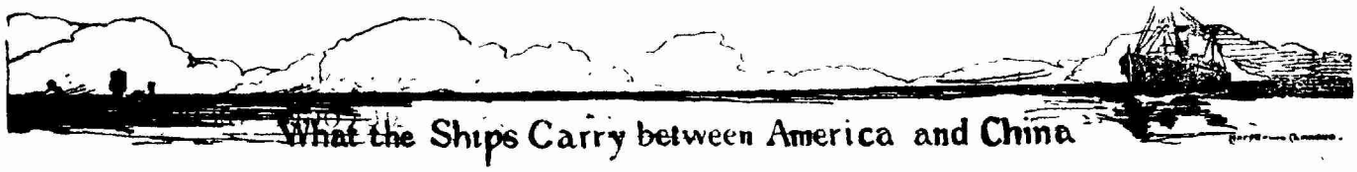
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 40,144,000 an increase of Tls. 716,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 42,270,000 a decrease of $ 5 360,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 71,138,000 as against Tls. 44,163,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 22	Friday May 23	Saturday May 24	Monday May 26	Tuesday May 27	Wednesday May 28
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3 2.272	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3
D/Dits. ,,		3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 1/8
4m/s ,,		3/3 3/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/4
T/T India	27 076	231 1/4	231 1/4	232	232	232	229 1/2
T/T France	1,135 869	1300	1315	1320	1315	1305	1315
T/T N. Y.	69.326	71 3/4	71	71	71	71	70 1/2
T/T H'kong	3.706	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
T/T Japan	59.598	56 1/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/4
T/T Batavia	191.587	198 1/2	197	197	197	197	196
T/T Straits	73.435	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 3/4
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Dred D/A	3 4.272	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5 1/4	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5 5/8	3/5 5/8	3/5 5/8	3/5 5/8	3/5 5/8	3 5/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3 4.772	3/5 7/8	3/5 7/8	3/5 7/8	3/5 7/8	3/5 7/8	3/5 7/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,213.261	1370	1385	1390	1385	1375	1385
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.826	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74 3/4	75	75	75	75	74 1/2

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	May 22	May 23	May 24	May 26	May 27	May 28
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/8	34 5/8	34 1/2	34 7/8	34 5/8	34 5/8
‡N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 66 1/8	G. $.66 7/8	G. $.66 1/2	G. $.66 3/8	G $. 66 1/4	G. $. 66 1/4
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 273 00	Tls. 273 00	Tls. 273 10	Tls 274 00	Tls. 274 70	Tls. 273 80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0125	71.9375	71.90	71.825	71.875	71.9125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	7%	6%	7%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day. **Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 81
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 434 1/4
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 1/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 7/8
,, 4	3 1/8 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4 1/8
,, 6	3 1/4 %	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10 1/2



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

Eggs Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs—Pieces, Mills—thousands; Hk Tls—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Apr. Tls. 1.29 equal Gold

S. S. President Jefferson, April 25,

To San Francisco:

Egg, Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	15

To Seattle

Tea, Black, Hankow..	Pls.	12
Egg Whole, Dried....	,,	381
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	66
Fans, Paper.....	Pcs.	5,400
,, Straw.....	,,	10,800
Umbrellas	,,	1,064
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls	782

To Nashville, Tenn.,

Carpets.....Hk. Tls.		230

To Philadelphia.

Carpets.....Hk. Tls.		5,917

To Baltimore

Egg, Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	152
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	421

To Boston

Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	15
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	38

To Cincinnati

Carpets.....Hk. Tls.		195

To Buffalo

Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	Pls.	34.12
Intestines, Pigs', Salted..	,,	29
,, Sheep's Salted	,,	26

To Chicago.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	9

To New York

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 75.....	Pls.	75.02
White, other Ports, Bls, 13.....	,,	13
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0 67
,, Pongees, Honan...	,,	11.25
Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	563
Bambooware	,,	10
Bristles.....	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	41
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	123
Straw Braid, White...	,,	37
Skins Fox.....	,,	177
,, Lamb	,,	5,000
,, Leopard	,,	121
,, Marmot	,,	20,000
,, Rabbit.....	,,	10,000
,, Weasel.....	,,	13,180
Carpets..... Hk. Tls.		53,591

S. S. Shinyo Maru, April 26,

To San Francisco

Silk Piece Goods.....	Pls.	8,03
,, Pongees, Honan..	,,	8.57
,, ,, Shantung	,,	2 11
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	325
Antimony, Regulus ...	,,	420
Brassware.....	,,	37
Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	23
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	36
Umbrellas.....	Pcs.	7,957
Carpets.....Hk.	Tls.	2,142
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	,,	182,147
,, Coins ($20)...	,,	102,766
,, ,, ($10)...	,,	480
,, ,, ($5)....	,,	828
,, ,, ($1)....	,,	2,378
,, ,, ($0.50)..	,,	1,184
,, ,, ($0.25)..	,,	864
Foreign Goods		
Groundnuts Kernels ..	Pls.	840

To Los Angeles.

Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	42
Feathers	,,	25

To Baltimore:

Straw Braid, White....	Pls.	6

To New York

Egg Albumen, Dried...	,,	44
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	30
Feathers	,,	131
Groundnuts, Kernels ..	,,	450
Hides, Buffalo	,,	117
Skins, Weasel.....	Pcs.	10,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,228

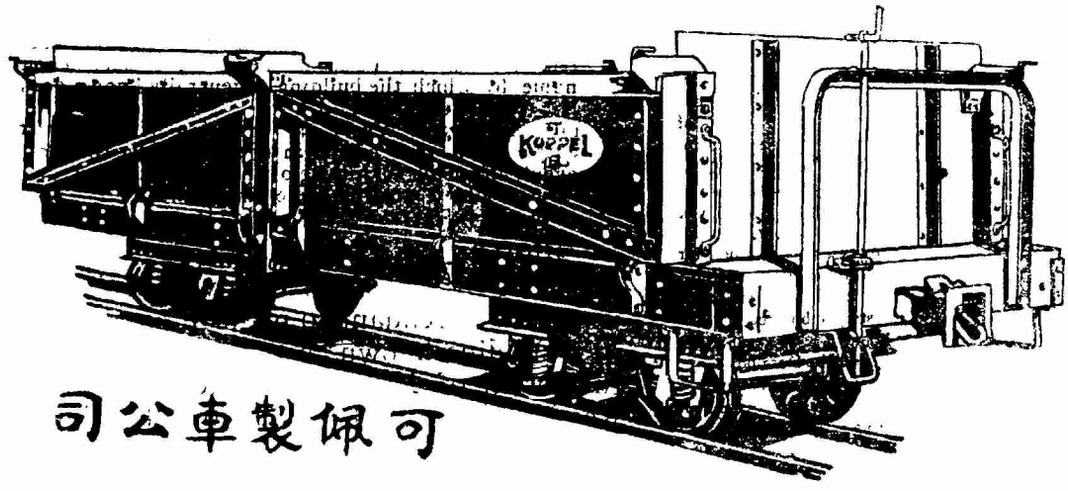
S. S. Siberia Maru, April 16, from U. S. A.

Glucose	Pls.	253
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Cigarettes.....	Mille	3,000

S. S. Empress of Asia, April 26, from U. S. A.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 12½ lb.....	Pcs.	4,000
Motor-cars	,,	2
Motor-cycles	,,	3
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	26
Lead Bars	,,	841
Apples, Fresh	,,	120
Butter	,,	366
Cheese	,,	58
Cobalt, Oxide of	,,	8
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	4,558
Hams and Bacon.....	,,	22
Milk, Condensed	,,	38
Printing Ink	,,	246
Fish, Fresh.....	,,	8
Soap, Laundry.....	,,	405
Chocolate	Lbs.	720
Cigarettes	Mille	53,750

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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28-547

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson F. Lurton

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR T. B. Dunn

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 20, 1924, Cause No. 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; testimony taken of Plaintiff, Tsien Tsze Chao, H. Butler, M. L. Gregg; continued.

" 21, " " " 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of P. L. Foster; submitted.

" 21, " " " 2349 Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; continued on stipulation.

" 22, " " " 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of E. Guignard, V. Guignard, W. F. O'Hara, J. E. Murray, B. Shmulevsky, H. Scholoten; continued.

" 23, " " " 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of M. Guignard, J. E. Murray, F. Reiss, G. Marcovici, S. A. Ransom, T. B. Dunn, W. G. Hiltner, J. L. Clarke; submitted.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA.
CHEKIANG BANK v. CHARTERED BANK.
(Continued from last week)

notice of January 23rd sent by the Chekiang Bank to the Chartered Bank is not an express notice of assignment, it merely states "we would thank you to again register our lien."

As Lord Cairns says:

> "There must be a clear and distinct notice from the incumbrancer and the mind of the trustee must be brought in some way to an intelligent apprehension of the nature of the incumbrance which has come upon the property, so that a reasonable man, or an ordinary man of business would act upon the information and would regulate his conduct by it."[2]

I am of opinion that there was no absolute assignment of the deposit receipts by Messrs. Theo. Sopher & Co. to the Chekiang Bank either on December 9th 1921 or January 7th 1922 and that the notice given by the Chekiang Bank to the Chartered Bank was not an express notice in writing of an absolute assignment. The most that the plaintiff could claim would be a charge on the deposit receipts subject to such claims as the Chartered Bank might have, being satisfied and it does appear to me abundantly clear from the correspondence, that they never claimed anything beyond this lien. I therefore find for the defendant with costs and declare the Chartered Bank entitled to the sum of £2,000 and interest.

2. Lloyd v. Banks (1868) 3 Ch. 488.

PING KEE, PLAINTIFF, v. FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO., DEFENDANT.
(Cause No. 1852; decided July 27, 1923.)

SYLLABUS
(By the Court)

1. **Fire Insurance:** A MISDESCRIPTION is not fatal if, with other data contained in the policy the insured property may be identified.
2. ID.: ID.: Where the insured goods are located in a building with two compartments, each opening on a different street, with a corresponding number, the use of the wrong number in connection with the name by which the building is generally known does not constitute a "material misdescription."
3. ID.: ESTOPPEL. Where the insertion of such wrong number was entirely the work of the insurer's employees, it could not, in any event, affect the forfeiture of the insurance.

Messrs. Haskell & Moss for the plaintiff.
Messrs. Davies & Bryan for the defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action on two fire insurance policies issued by defendant to plaintiff covering goods stored in a building known as Kung Zai Godown, situated on the corner of North Thibet Road and North Soochow Road in the city of Shanghai. The building had two compartments, one opening on the first named road and known as No. 1 North Thibet Road, and the other opening on North Soochow Road, known as No. 64 of that road. The goods insured by both policies were located in the last named compartment, but the insured, who was a Chinese and neither speaks nor reads English, testified that he knew the place only as Kung Zai Godown and in fact had never visited the interior (p. 12). There was no written application for either

May 26, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; on motion to set; assigned.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2367, Chinese American Banuk of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; on motion to set; assigned.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al; on demurrer; submitted.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; on motion to extend time to plead; submitted on stipulation.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's Will; on motion to reopen estate; submitted.
„ 27, „ „ „ 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.; testimony taken of W. S. Read, A. G. Toone, E. Bell; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 22, 1924, Crim. No. 613, U. S. v. K. A. Ahlin; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
„ 24, „ „ „ 616, U. S. v. J. V. Murray; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
„ 24, „ „ „ 614, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
„ 24, „ „ „ 615, U. S. v. C. S. Rutherford; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
„ 24, „ „ „ 156, South British Insurance Co. v. The China American Petroleum Co.; testimony taken of W. J. Dexter, C. A. Stewart, N. C. Wolf; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

May 21, 1924, Cause No. 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; judgment for plaintiff.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's Will; order reopening estate.

(By the Commissioner)

May 22, 1924, Civil No. 165, A. M. A. Evans v. H. E. Swinehart; order of dismissal.
„ 22, „ Crim. „ 613, U. S. v. K. A. Ahlin; sentence.
„ 23, „ Cause „ 2413, In re alleged insanity of James W. Gill; judgment.
„ 24, „ Crim. „ 616, U. S. v. J. V. Murray; sentence.
„ 24, „ „ „ 614, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; sentence.
„ 24, „ „ „ 615, U.S.v. C. S. Rutherford, sentence.
„ 24, „ Civil „ 156, South British Insurance Co. v. The China American Petroleum Co.; judgment for defendant.

Assignments for Hearing:

June 3, 1924, 10 am, Cause No. 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Export & Import Co.
„ 4, „ 10 „ „ „ 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corp'n.
„ 5, „ 10 „ „ „ 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman.
„ 6, „ 10 „ „ „ 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press.
July 10, „ 10 „ „ „ 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen.
Sept. 9, „ 10 „ „ „ 2386, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
„ 24, „ 10 „ „ „ 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

policy and the testimony is undisputed that the insured in each instance merely informed the insurer's compradore by telephone that he desired insurance on goods located in the Kung Zai Godown (pp. 17, 21 and 22). The compradore thus describes what followed:

> "A. Then I told my shroff to write out an application for a policy.
> Q. What else did you tell him about the policy?
> A. I told the shroff it was Shanghai Kung Zai godown. The shroff is accustomed to know it as No. 1 North Thibet Road at Shanghai Kung Zai godown. He asked me 'Is it No. 1. North Thibet Road?' I answered 'Yes'." (p. 22)

A fire having occured which destroyed the goods and proof of loss having been furnished, defendant denied liability because of the phrase "No. 1 North Thibet Road" instead of "No. 64 North Soochow Road," invoking the clause exempting it from liability "if there be any material misdescription * * * of any building or place in which such property is contained." The first question presented then is whether the use, in connection with the name of the godown, of the street number other than that of the compartment in which the goods were stored constitutes a "material misdescription." The general rule on this point is thus stated in a leading work:[1]

1. Corpus Juris XXVI, 164, 165. Cf. the writer's article on "Fire Insurance", Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, XIII, 125,

(Continued next week)

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 22, 1924, Cause No. 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; motion to set.
„ 22, „ „ „ 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's Will; motion to reopen estate.
„ 23, „ „ „ 1480, L. S. Yeh v. Andrews & George; assignment.
„ 24, „ „ „ 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; motion to set.
„ 24, „ „ „ 2436, Yong Ho Ziang Hong v. Standard Products Co. Inc.; complaint; summons issued.
„ 24, „ „ „ 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
„ 24, „ „ „ 2410, A. I. Gromovoi Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; summons issued.
„ 24, „ „ „ 2378, Tong Jack Hong v. Philippine American Export & Import Co.; amended petition.
„ 26, „ „ „ 1506, The Fur & Wood Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; plaintiff's brief in support of exceptions to accounting.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phippe (China) Ltd.; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2410, A. I Gromovoi Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2436, Yong Ho Ziang Hong v. Standard Products Co. Inn.; marshal's retnrn of summons.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corp'n; marshal's return of summons.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2361, Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; praecipe for execution.
„ 26, „ „ „ 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice to produce.
„ 26, „ Corp'n „ 165, United Agencies, Limited; articles of incorporation.
„ 27, „ Cause „ 2338, G.C. Shaw v. Jno E. Hughes Co. Inc.; discontinuance.

(By the Commissioner)

May 19, 1924, Civil No. 135, China Fibre Container Co. v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; praecipe for execution.
„ 21, „ Crim „ 613, U. S. v. K. A. Ahlin; complaint; warrant issued.
„ 22, „ „ „ 614, U. S. v. W. D. Harris; complaint.
„ 22, „ „ „ 615, U. S v. C. S. Rutherford; complaint.
„ 22, „ „ „ 616, U. S. v. J. V. Murray; complaint.
„ 23, „ Cause „ 2413, In re alleged insanity of James W. Gill; warrnt of commitment issued.
„ 24, „ Civil „ 86, G. C. Wootten v. C. Boer; discontinuance.
„ 24, „ „ „ 166, V. Zila v. N. Mesa; petition; summons issued.
„ 24, „ „ „ 113, Estate of Raphael J. J. Solomon v. The Filipino Club; discontinuance.
„ 27, „ „ „ 167, Ching Sin San v. J. S. Scheibli; complaint; summons issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking .. .. d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											13.00		9.35
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do d.											—		—
Wusih ... ... d	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											21.57		19.50
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.58				—	—	Tsinanfu .. ... d.											6.51		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... . a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking .. ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang .. d					9.20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... . d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang .. ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52	3.53
Do. d												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32		4.58
Tientsin East... a												—	15.42	Soochow .. ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			—		6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang .. d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00		6.50
Peking ... .. a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05			

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan d	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.05	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan . d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.43	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan d	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan .. d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a	7.29	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.50*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction..... arr.	..	*8.[illegible]*	*9.[illegible]*	*13.[illegible]*	*15.[illegible]*	*17.[illegible]*	*18.[illegible]*	*19.[illegible]*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.15	10.30	14.46	17.15	..	..	20.29
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.37	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.08	13.38	16.56	....	..	..	22.17
Changan ..... dep.	8.21	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	...	..	..	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	...	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... . d.	.		7.15		8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	.	7.40	.	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.35
Changan .. .. d.	..		8.29	.	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah .... d.	.		9.00	.	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	.	12.30	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai .. .. d.	..	7.39	10.06	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang .. .. d.	..	8.07	10.[illegible]	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.. .....d.	*8.37*	*8.57*	*11.37*	*16.[illegible]*	*16 07*	*18.[illegible]*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*16 27*	*16 05*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.36	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ....d.	..	9.48	11.49	.	15.59	18.49	.	22.30
Jessfield .. ..d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... ...a.	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	---	---	18.30	23.25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.39	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.18	0.15